NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM
10 năm
SP
2002 - 2012

NS HỒNG ÂN

NS. HỒNG ÂN
www.nhasachhongan.com.vn
Email: baolongco_ha@vnn.vn
18D Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Q.1 - TP.HCM
ĐT: 38246706 - 08083021 - 39107095 ◆ Fax: 08083017
Điểm đến của tri thức

Phát hành tại:

Chi nhánh nhà sách **HỒNG ÂN**
158 Tỉnh lộ 8 - TT Củ Chi - TP.HCM * ĐT: (08) 3823453
94 Xô Viết Nghệ Tĩnh - Ninh Kiều - Cần Thơ *ĐT: (0710) 3818891
15 Lê Thái Tổ - Vĩnh Long * ĐT: 0907845219
66 Lý Thái Tổ - TX. Quảng Trị

CTI SÁCH TBTH HÀ NỘI
45B Lý Thường Kiệt - Hoàn Kiếm - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 38257890

Nhà sách **TIẾN THỌ**
828 Đường Láng - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 35575335

CTI SÁCH TBTH NAM CƯỜNG
29 & 31 Phan Bội Châu - Hải Phòng * ĐT: (031) 3839599

Nhà sách **LAM CHÂU**
129 Phan Chu Trinh - Đà Nẵng * ĐT: 0511) 3821317

Nhà sách **PHƯƠNG**
04 Lý Thái Tổ - Đà Nẵng * ĐT: (0511) 3823421

Nhà sách **NHÃ TRANG**
124 ĐL Hùng Vương - Ba Ngòi - Cam Ranh * ĐT: (058) 3854496

Nhà sách **VIỆT LÝ**
25 Lê Lợi - Thanh Hóa * ĐT: (037) 3857099

Nhà sách **YẾN CÔNG**
259 Lê Duẩn - Nghệ An * ĐT: (038) 3554777

Nhà sách **MINH TRÍ**
278 Lê Hồng Phong - Quy Nhơn *ĐT: (056) 3823453

935092 743936

Để xác định sách chính phẩm,
chúng tôi in chìm ở bìa 1 và 4 chữ:
"NS. HỒNG ÂN"

Giá: 145.000đ

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TỔNG TẬP ĐỀ THI
OLYMPIC
30 tháng 4
Tiếng Anh 11

SP

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

Tổng tập
ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC
30 tháng 4

Tiếng Anh
11

SP NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

PASSAGE 2. ***Read the following passage and then choose ONE suitable word to complete it.***

British parents are always complaining that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough time (11) _______ other activities like sports and reading. A survey recently carried out on people's viewing habits (12) _______ not disprove this. It shows that young people in Britain spend on (13) _______ 23 hours a week in front of the television, (14) _________ works out at over three hours every day.

(15) _________ is surprising, however, is the fact that the average adult watches television more: an incredible 28 hours a week. We ought to have become a nation of addicts. Just about (16) _________ household in the country has a television and about half have two or more. (17) _________ to the survey, people nowadays don't watch television sitting in the living rooms. They watch it in the kitchen and in bed as (18) _________.

The Education Minister said a (19) _________ weeks ago that Britain's pupils should spend more time reading. Unfortunately, parents are not setting a good example: adults do more reading than young people. in fact, reading is (20) _________ the bottom of their list of favourite pastimes. They would rather listen to the radio, go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on their televisions at homes.

VI. WRITING

A. ***Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.***

1. My friend persuaded me to go to the party in fancy dress.
→ My friend talked _________________________________

2. We get on very well with our next-door neighbors.
→ We are on _________________________________

3. The thief ran right past you so I'm sure you saw his face.
→ You_________________________________

4. They suspended Jackson for the next two matches.
→ Jackson was banned _________________________________

5. I regret not paying much attention to the lecture .
→ I wish _________________________________

6. There's no way we can agree to this solution. (CONCERNED)
→ This _________________________________

7. When I grow up, I'm going to be really important. (CAT)
→ I'm _________________________________

8. I'm never going to speak to Annie again. She made me look foolish in front of all my friends. (MONKEY)
→ I'm never _________________________________

9. You'll have to work harder if you want to pass your exams. (SOCKS)
→ You'll _________________________________

10. It will be necessary to pay the full amount when you book. (PAID)
→ The full _________________________________

LẦN XVII – NĂM 2011

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG - CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. wick**ed** B. belov**ed** C. nak**ed** D. book**ed**
2. A. b**ur**den B. h**ur**ry C. b**ur**gundy D. h**ur**dle
3. A. mess**age** B. cott**age** C. host**age** D. mass**age**
4. A. piz**z**a B. sei**z**e C. fertili**z**er D. hori**z**on
5. A. dinos**au**r B. l**au**nch C. n**au**sea D. l**au**rel

✍ ***Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.***

6. A. economic B. photography C. catastrophe D. initiate
7. A. comfortable B. necessary C. industry D. intensity
8. A. contend B. sanguine C. delicate D. mineral
9. A. determine B. argument C. counterpart D. marvelous
10. A. curriculum B. certificate C. kindergarten D. companion

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

✍ ***Choose the option that best completes the blank.***

1. The brother and sister were _______ over who would get to inherit the beach house.
A. at large B. at odds C. at a standstill D. at a loose end

2. After congratulating his team, the coach left, allowing the players to let their _______ down for a while.
A. hair B. heads C. hearts D. souls

3. Grandma says there wasn't a ___ of truth in that story Granddad told last night about being a war hero.
A. speck B. crumb C. dot D. grain

4. After a six–year relationship, Martha and Billy have decided to _______.
A. break the bank B. turn the page C. tie the knot D. make the grade

5. I'd like to make _______ for crashing your car. Let me pay for the repairs.
A. improvements B. corrections C. amends D. adjustments

6. It's sad to say, but very few relationships nowadays stand the _______ of time.
A. trial B. judgement C. test D. check

7. Thanks for lending me your umbrella; it really came in __________.
A. used B. handy C. handful D. needy

8. Sara brought in a lot of business last month; she should ask for a pay rise while she's still on a ____.
A. run B. roll C. rush D. roam

9. James never shows his emotions; no matter what happens, he always keeps a stiff upper ____.
A. mouth B. eye C. head D. lip

10. The injury destroyed his hopes of being ______ world champion.
A. peaked B. crowned C. awarded D. topped

11. Created by the dissolution of limestone, the underground cave system ____ Mammoth Cave is noted for its stalactites and stalagmites.
A. is known as
B. it is known to be
C. known as
D. to be known

12. In the northern and central parts of the states of Idaho _____ and churning rivers.
A. majestic mountains are found
B. found majestic mountains
C. are found majestic mountains
D. finding majestic mountains

13. The film *Lawrence of Arabia* is three hours and forty–one minutes long, one minute _____ *Gone with the Wind.*
A. in length like
B. long is
C. is longer than
D. longer than is

14. The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s placed ____ is pictured in the unconscious and often incorporated dreamlike images.
A. to emphasize it
B. an emphasis on it
C. emphasize what
D. an emphasis on what

15. The genus *Equus* became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until ______ by the Spaniards.
A. brought there
B. was brought there
C. bringing it there
D. it brought there

16. Most radioactive elements occur in igneous and metamorphic ____ fossils occur in sedimentary rocks.
A. rocks, nearly all
B. rocks, but nearly all
C. rocks, nearly all are
D. rocks, which nearly all are

17. According to the World Health Organization, ______ there to be an outbreak of any of the six most dangerous diseases, this could be cause for quarantine.
A. were B. they were C. there were D. were they

18. ______ off the Hawaiian coastline are living, others are dead.
A. Coral reefs
B. Some types of coral reefs
C. There are many types of coral reefs
D. While some types of coral reefs

19. ______ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
A. The moon
B. That the Moon
C. When the Moon
D. The Moon which

20. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, ______ silk fabrics are woven.
A. whose cocoons
B. from cocoons
C. whose cocoons are from
D. from whose cocoons

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ ***Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.***

Passage 1

Archaeological records–paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands–indicate that humans have been predominantly right–handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right hand is ***depicted*** as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right–handed.

Cro–Magnon cave paintings some 27,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro–Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right–handers. Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in tool making: *implements flaked with a clockwise motion* (indicating a right–handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from *those flaked with a counter–clockwise rotation* (indicating a left–handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer clues. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present–day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left–to–right stroke direction (by right–handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left–handers).

Still other evidence comes from ***cranial morphology***: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the ***hemispheres*** corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right– or left–sided dominance is not exclusive to modern Homo Sapiens. Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right–handed, as we are.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Human ancestors became predominantly right–handed when they began to use tools.

B. It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.

C. Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right–handed for over a million years.

D. Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.

2. What does the author say about Cro–Magnon paintings of hands?

A. Some are not very old. B. It is unusual to see such paintings.

C. Many were made by children. D. The artists were mostly right–handed.

3. The word "***depicted***" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _________.

A. written B. portrayed C. referred D. mentioned

4. When compared with "***implements flaked with a counter–clockwise rotation***" **(paragraph 2),** it can be inferred that "***implements flaked with a clockwise motion***" are _____________.

A. more common B. larger

C. more sophisticated D. older

5. The word "***cranial morphology***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to "____________".

A. the form of crane B. the form of body

C. the study of physical bodies D. the study of skulls

6. The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because ________.

A. the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified

B. it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors

C. the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives

D. it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

7. The word "***hemispheres***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to - __________.

A. differences B. sides C. activities D. studies

8. Why does the author mention Homo erectus and Homo habilis in the last paragraph?

A.To contrast them with modern humans.

B. To explain when human ancestors began to make tools.

C. To show that early humans were also predominantly right–handed.

D. To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large.

9. All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness **EXCEPT** ______.

A. ancient artwork B. asymmetrical skulls

C. studies of tool use D. fossilized hand bones

10. Which of the following conclusions is suggested by the evidence from cranial morphology (line 19)?

A. Differences in the hemispheres of the brain probably came about relatively recently.

B. There may be a link between handedness and differences in the brain's hemispheres.

C. Left–handedness was somewhat more common among Neanderthals.

D. Variation between the brain's hemispheres was not evident in the skulls of Homo erectus and Homohabilis.

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Passage 2

Because the low latitudes of the Earth, the areas near the equator, receive more heat than the latitudes near the poles, and because the nature of heat is to expand and move, heat is transported from the tropics to the middle and high latitudes. Some of this heat is moved by winds and some by ocean currents, and some gets stored in the atmosphere in the form of latent heat. The term "***latent heat***" refers to the energy that has to be used to ***convert*** liquid water to water vapor. We know that if we warm a pan of water on a stove, it will evaporate, or turn into vapor, faster than if it is allowed to sit at room temperature. We also know that if we hang wet clothes outside in the summertime they will dry faster than in winter, when temperatures are colder. The energy used in both cases to change liquid water to water vapor is supplied by heat – supplied by ***the stove*** in the first case and by the Sun in the latter case. This energy is not lost. It is stored in water vapor in the atmosphere as latent heat. Eventually, the water stored as vapor in the atmosphere will condense to liquid again, and the energy will be released to the atmosphere.

In the atmosphere, a large portion of the Sun's incoming energy is used to evaporate water, primarily in the tropical oceans. Scientists have tried to quantify this proportion of the Sun's energy. By analyzing temperature, water vapor, and wind data around the globe, they have estimated the quantity to be about 90 watts per square meter, or nearly 30 percent of the Sun's energy. Once this latent heat is stored within the atmosphere, ***it*** can be transported, ***primarily*** to higher latitudes, by ***prevailing***, large–scale winds. Or it can be transported vertically to higher levels in the atmosphere, where it forms clouds and subsequent storms, which then release the energy back to the atmosphere.

1. The passage mainly discusses how heat __________.

A. is transformed and transported in the Earth's atmosphere.

B. is transported by ocean currents.

C. can be measured and analyzed by scientists.

D. moves about the Earth's equator.

2. The passage mentions that the tropics differ from the Earth's polar regions in which of the following ways?

A. The height of cloud formation in the atmosphere

B. The amount of heat they receive from the Sun

C. The strength of their large scale winds

D. The strength of their oceanic currents

3. The underlined word "***convert***" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. mix B. change C. adapt D. reduce

4. Why does the author mention "the stove" in line 9?

A. To describe the heat of the Sun

B. To illustrate how water vapor is stored

C. To show how energy is stored

D. To give an example of a heat source

5. According to the passage, most ocean water evaporation occurs especially __________.

A. around the higher latitudes B. in the tropics

C. because of large–scale winds D. because of strong ocean currents

6. According to the passage, 30 percent of the Sun's incoming energy __________.

A. is stored in clouds in the lower latitude

B. is transported by ocean currents

C. never leaves the upper atmosphere

D. gets stored as latent heat

7. The underlined word "***it***" refers to __________.

A. square meter B. the Sun's energy

C. latent heat D. the atmosphere

8. The underlined word "***primarily***" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. chiefly B. originally C. basically D. clearly

9. The word underlined "***prevailing***" is closest in meaning to __________.

A. essential B. dominant C. circular D. closest

10. All of the following words are defined in the passage **EXCEPT** __________.

A. low latitudes (line 1) B. latent heat (line 4)

C. evaporate (line 6) D. atmosphere (line 12)

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.***

BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

These days in business, people have to face many challenging questions when designing and implementing new projects in undeveloped areas of the countryside. One issue which has to be faced is whether it is possible to introduce new technology without destroying the local environment.

Economic (1)......... and environmental conservation are often seen as natural enemies. It is unfortunate that in the past this has often been true, and it has been necessary to choose between (2)......... the project or protecting the environment. However, by taking environmental considerations (3)............ at an early stage in a project, companies can significantly reduce any impact on local plants and animals.

For example, in southern Africa, a company called CEL was asked to put up 410 km of a power transmission line without disturbing the rare birds which inhabit that area. The project was carried out with (4)...... disturbance last summer. What may surprise many business people is the fact that this consideration for local wildlife did not in any way (5)......... down the project. Indeed, the necessary advance planning (6)......... with local knowledge and advanced technology, (7)......... that the project was actually completed ahead of schedule. CEL was contracted to finish the job by October and (8)........... to do so two months earlier.

CEL is one of those companies which is (9)........... to the principle of environmental conservation. Many other companies have yet to be (10)...... of the importance of balancing the needs of people with those of the environment. However, it may be the only realistic way forward.

1. A. development B. progression C. rise D. increase

2. A. running B. dealing C. controlling D. leading

3. A. deeply B. gravely C. seriously D. severely
4. A. bare B. smallest C. least D. minimal
5. A. turn B. slow C. speed D. hold
6. A tied B. combined C. added D. related
7. A. led B. caused C. resulted D. meant
8. A. managed B. succeeded C. achieved D. fulfilled
9. A. promised B. persuaded C. convicted D. committed
10. A. argued B. convinced C. urged D. impressed

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Use the correct forms/ tenses of the given words.

- (1) ________ (I / not do) the test for the time being, I (2) ________ (play) football with you.
- My brother (3) ________ (work) in Australia for the last year, so by the time he (4) ________ (return) the month after next, I (5) ________ (not see) him for 14 months.
- The US postal service policy for check approval includes a requirement that two pieces of identification (6) ________ (present).
- We would like (7) ________ (invite) to the president's reception, but we weren't.
- Father (8) ________ (pay) a deposit on the car, but then he (9) ________ (tell) that it (10) ________ (promise / already) to someone else.

ANSWERS

....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).

1. The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance was turned ____.
2. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted came ________ a good answer.

3. I agree with most of what you said, but I can't go ________ your idea of letting children leave school at 14.
4. What chemical is this? It's giving ________ a horrible smell.
5. Learning English isn't so difficult once you get ________ it.
6. Venomous snakes have modified teeth connected ________ poison glands in which the venom is secreted and stored.
7. The effects of the anesthetics wore ______ after a couple of hours.
8. The secretary was reduced ______ tears by the manager's behavior.
9. Owing to circumstances ______ our control, the flight to Rome has been cancelled.
10. The boss hasn't told me anything yet, but I think it's only the lull ________ storm.

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. WORD FORMS

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box.

colony	advantage	accessevolve	settle
establish	plantsufficient	wild	isolate

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow (1)______ of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as (2)______ communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early (3)________ days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported.

Merchandising (4)______ were, accordingly, (5)______ located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior (6)______. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as (7)______, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local **(8)** ______ and the economic **(9)** ______ of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf **(10)** ________ to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✍ ***Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.***

It was the human factor that contributes to the absolute majority of road accidents which involves the tremendous toll of fatalities each year. Other, less decisive, causes are vehicle functions or road shortcomings.

Speeding motorists are notorious about failing to give way at junctions, judging the situation on the road or being unable to accurately estimate the distance while overtaking the 'snailpacers' ahead.

Drinkers who settle behind the wheel after one glass or two may be running the risk of causing a tragedy through their impairing perception, which is not so rare a case, again.

Unfortunately, it is much simpler to introduce the necessary alterations in the traffic system that change the behavioural patterns of drivers. There are voices that more severe disciplinary resolutions ought to put into practice if the vehicle users are to benefit from greater security on the road. The idea of producing safe road users through pre–school parental instruction or through incorporating the safety regulations for the school curriculum has been widely acclaimed in many communities and are expected to yield the required results as the first step in bettering the qualifications of the future drivers and acquaint them with the potential hazards that may arise en route.

0. was → is
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.***

We all now that life on earth can be depressing at times, But if it's really **(1)** ____ you down, why not think about the possibility of moving to a different environment. It's assumed that by the year 2050 technological solutions will enable people to settle on other planets with a perfect potential for generating their own energy out of local **(2)** _____. However, there are plenty of **(3)** ____ to overcome until the first successful settlement on Mars, for example, is viable. Outer space is known to be a hostile environment with no oxygen to breathe and extremely low temperatures approaching absolute zero. The solar and cosmic **(4)** ______ can also prove to be lethal for fragile earthly organisms.

Although we take our elementary life support system for **(5)** ____ here on earth, there is no saying what might happen if we set out on a trek in space without the protection of the earthly atmosphere. Happily, the contemporary space **(6)** ______ have been thoroughly planned to defend our astronauts against the immensely adverse **(7)** ___ of the inhospitable surroundings of space. Therefore, they are located in hermetic and sealed cabins with a fresh **(8)** ___ of air and conditions simulating those on earth.

The first step towards **(9)** ____ colonization is still to be made. The **(10)** ____ are that the pioneers will only be provided with the most necessary equipment and that their advancement will be carefully examined by the experts in a variety of fields including astronomy, medicine, physics and biology.

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

✍ ***Rewrite the sentences with the given words at the beginning or in the brackets in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.***

1. As there are no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
→ There...
2. Has anybody been hurt in the road collision?
→ Has anybody come...
3. The direct aim of the statement is to make the public aware of the present situation.
→ The statement boils...
4. Jack isn't so much interested in Lisa as in her parents' big fortune.
→ Lisa...
5. The community spoke enthusiastically about the recently elected mayor. (**sang**)
→ The community... praises.

6. I wanted to make sure that all my good work wasn't wasted in that way. **(waste)**

→ I wanted to prevent..

7. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. **(scorn)**

→ The press..

8. Joan was not sure if it was a good idea to employ such young staff. **(misgivings)**

→ ....

9. In my opinion, it was an absolute miracle that they survived the accident. **(short)**

→ The fact that..

10. By leaving Mary alone, I'm sure she'll finish the project on time. **(devices)**

→ If Mary.., I'm sure she'll finish the project on time.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60MS)

I. PHONOLOGY (Pronunciation and stress pattern) (10ms)

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. character B. apathetic C. caress D. asset
2. A. considerate B. abrogate C. mandate D. duplicate
3. A. sacred B. alcohol C. ancient D. sachet
4. A. chronicle B. christen C. orchard D. orchid
5. A. geriatrics B. gaiety C. margarine D. gesture

B. Stress: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

6. A. biomass B. wholesaler C. etiquette D. dioxide
7. A. spectator B. decathlon C. consensus D. lucrative
8. A. monopoly B. preferential C. trigonometry D. agricultural
9. A. geneticist B. expertise C. presentiment D. triathlon
10. A. ethanol B. comparable C. celibacy D. repentant

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20ms)

1. The manager told his assistant to __________ the mistake immediately.
A. rectify B. maltreat C. sanction D. banish

2. A person who has drunk too much alcohol would __________
A. stagger B. swagger C. tramp D. prowl

3. Peter gave up smoking __________dint of a lot of determination and willpower.
A. at B. in C. on D. by

4. The pointed __________ of the church could be seen from miles away.
A. dome B. summit C. peak D. steeple

5. The house possesses extensive __________ with gardens, tennis courts, and an orcharD.
A. grounds B. property C. fields D. surroundings

6. No one knows precisely how much he earns a month, but $2,500 can't be __________ of the mark.
A. far B. wide C. broad D. distant

7. Good restaurants serving traditional English food are very hard to __________
A. come into B. get in C. come by D. go through

8. I was woken up by the sound of sheep __________ in the meadows.
A. neighing B. crowing C. bleating D. Croaking

9. He discovered that his home had been __________by burglars.
A. annihilated B. exterminated C. ransacked D. eliminated

10. I was pretty __________ then; I had a lot to learn.
A. white B. green C. blue D. black

11. The wind blew so strongly that the windows __________ in their frames.
A. shocked B. flapped C. slapped D. rattled

12. From my viewpoint, the changes to the education system have been to good __________
A. effect B. influence C. outcome D. upshot

13. As you are non–resident in this country, I am afraid that you are __________ to vote.
A. inequitable B. illegible C. illegal D. ineligible

14. The new regulations have __________ up a number of problems for the company.
A. come B. thrown C. got D. moved

15. Ian Mills won the election __________ all the odds.
A. despite B. without C. against D. below

16. It'll take me 25 years to pay off the __________.Then the house will be mine.
A. debit B. dividend C. mortgage D. overdraft

17. Jim's a tough character and certainly won't let anyone push him __________
A. up B. around C. off D. through

18. Nobody wanted to tell Richard he wasn't invited, but I drew the short __________ so I had to do it.
A. straw B. stick C. pole D. rod

19. We're saving for our holiday, so we're __________ back on luxuries this month.
A. dropping B. giving C. moving D. cutting

20. Scientists are predicting that the volcano might erupt so people have been __________from the area.
A. escaped B. emigrated C. exported D. evacuated

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

A. Reading 1

Baseball evolved from a number of different ball–and–stick games (paddle ball, trap ball, one–old–cat, rounders, and town ball) originating in England. As early as the American Revolution, it was noted that troops played "base ball" in their free time. In 1845 Alexander Cartwright formalized the New York Knickerbockers' version of the game: a diamond shaped infield, with bases ninety feet apart, three strikes–you're–out, batter out on a caught ball, three outs per inning, a nine man team. The "New York Game" spread rapidly, replacing earlier localized forms. From its beginnings, baseball was seen as a way of satisfying the recreational needs of an increasingly urban–industrial society. At its **inception** it was played by and for wealthy gentlemen. A club might consist of 40 members. The president would appoint two captains who would choose teams from among the members. Games were played on Monday and Thursday afternoons, with the losers often providing a **lavish** evening's entertainment for the winners.

During the 1850–70 period the game was changing, however, with increasing commercialism (charging admission), under–the–table payments to exceptional players, and gambling on the outcome of games. By 1868 it was said that a club would have their regular professional ten, an amateur first–nine, and their "muffins" (the gentlemanly duffers who once ran the game) Beginning with the first openly all–salaried team (Cincinnati's Red Stocking Club) in 1869, the 1870–1890 period saw the complete professionalization of baseball, including formation of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players in 1871. The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs was formed in 1876, run by business–minded investors in joint–stock company clubs. The 1880s has been called Major League Baseball's "Golden Age". Profits soared, player's salaries rose **somewhat**, a season of 84 games became one of 132, a weekly periodical "The Sporting News" came into being, wooden stadiums with double–deck stands replaced open fields, and the standard refreshment became hot dogs, soda pop and peanuts. In 1900 the Western League based in the growing cities of the Midwest proclaimed **itself** the American League.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. the origins of baseball
B. the commercialization of baseball
C. the influence of the "New York Game" on baseball
D. the development of baseball in the nineteenth century

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. the wealthy gentlemen who first played baseball, later needed to find another recreational opportunity if they did not want to mix with others or become a "muffin"
B. hot dogs would not have become as popular as they did, without the professionalism and commercialism that developed in baseball
C. the "New York Game" spread rapidly because it was better formalized
D. business–minded investors were only interested in profits

3. The word "**inception**" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
A. requirements
B. beginning
C. insistence
D. rules

4. The word "**lavish**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
A. prolonged
B. very generous
C. grand
D. extensive

5. Which of the following is true of the way the game was played by wealthy gentlemen at its inception
A. a team might consist of 40 members
B. the president would choose teams from among the members
C. they didn't play on weekends
D. they might be called "duffers" if they didn't make the first nine

6. According to the second paragraph, all of the following are true EXCEPT
A. commercialism became more prosperous
B. the clubs are smaller
C. outstanding players got extra income
D. people gamed on the outcome of games

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the 1880s "Golden Age"?
A. wooden stadiums replaced open fields
B. a weekly periodical commenced
C. the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed
D. profits soared

8. The word "**somewhat**" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
A. to a significant extent
B. to a minor extent
C. to not the same extent
D. to some extent

9. The word "**itself**" in line 28 refers to
A. the Western League
B. growing cities
C. the Midwest
D. the American League

10. Where in the passage does the author first mention payments to players
A. lines 5–9
B. lines 10–14
C. lines 15–19
D. lines 20–25

B. Reading 2

During the late Middle Ages, oil paint took hold as the artistic medium of choice because it was effective, flexible, and resilient relative to the wax–based, watercolor, fresco, or tempera paints prevalent at the time. Although contemporary commercially prepared paints contain a mixture of pigments and linseed oil, poppy oil paints are also available to **connoisseurs**. The original recipes developed in medieval European monasteries relied on fast–drying bases derived from various organic oils predominantly valued for their medicinal qualities. The pigments are insoluble, lightproof, and chemically inert powders ground in **the base**. Occasionally, varnish can be added to increase the paste's ability to reflect light and to cover pictures with a protective seal. The resulting stiff, resinous compounds are often packaged in flexible metal or plastic tubes. Historically, yellow pigments have been added to the oil, and then the paste was layered over tin foil to imitate the appearance of gold leaf.

Despite the numerous experiments to accelerate the drying process, oil paints dry comparatively slowly with little color alteration. An important advantage of color stability is that tones and undertones are easy to blend, match, transpose, and grade, and mistakes and smudges are simple to correct. Due to the creamy consistency of most mixtures, artists can exploit their **viscosity** in thick applications, sprays, thin trickles, and three–dimensional blobs. The purification by boiling and filtering and bleaching of oils can impart varied hues to powdered pigments, while drying time can be reduced by adding metallic oxides.

Professional painters who mix their own medium usually have their own **trademark** methods of mixing materials that art experts recognize as a part of an artist's creative work. The thickness of the paste also plays an important role in defining the stages of painting a picture. After the basic design is sketched in pencil or charcoal, the broad background or foreground areas of the canvas are covered with thin, diluted paint on top of the primer. A thicker paint, often with added varnish, is subsequently used to refine and outline the foundation. The width of the brush depends on the type of paint the artist chooses to use, and stiff bristles are usually found in narrow brushes for making sharp lines, while softer brushes of animal hair can be employed in broad strokes.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   A. The evolution and history of oil paintings and media
   B. The technology and development of drying oils
   C. The recipes and ingredients for producing oil paints
   D. The composition and techniques for mixing oil paints
2. It can be inferred from the passage that oil paintings
   A. supplanted the use of tempera and fresco
   B. took hold of the artistic choices in the Middle Ages
   C. promoted artistic talent since the early times
   D. supported the usefulness of applying paints
3. In lines 4, the word "connoisseurs "is closest in meaning to
   A. explorers B. experts C. exporters D. experimenters
4. According to the passage, medieval monks extracted oil
   A. from minerals B. in conjunction with pigments
   C. from plants D. in combination with medicines
5. In line 6, the phrase "the base" is closest in meaning to
   A. paint B. Oil C. chemicals D. pestle
6. The purpose of paragraph 2 is to illustrate
   A. the laboriousness of making oil paints
   B. the durability of oil colors

   C. the complexity of oil purification
   D. the superiority of oil paints
7. In line 13, the word "viscosity" is closest in meaning to
   A. stiffness B. elasticity C. stickiness D. eloquence
8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as components of oil paints?
   A. accelerants B. retarders C. sealants D. glosses
9. In line 16, the word "trademark" is closest in meaning to
   A. signature B. selection C. significance D. secret
10. The author of the passage implies that an oil painting
   A. requires professional painters to mix their own paint
   B. contains a layer of canvas and charcoal
   C. thickens as the oil continues to dry in stages
   D. requires multiple layers of brushwork

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

The quality of life these days is something most of us take for (1) ______. It takes some radically different experience to (2) ______ this fact home to people. In my (3) ______, it was spending three weeks aboard a yacht with twelve other people, competing in a major sailing race. (4) ______ I was officially a guest, it was (5) ______ clear to me from the start that there was to be no room for passengers, and that I'd have to (6) ______ my weight.

For the first few nights, none of us was able to sleep for more than a couple of hours at a (7) ______ before being rudely awoken by an aggressive command. Then we'd do physically exhausting work in total darkness. Every few minutes we'd be completely soaked to the (8) ______ by a large wave we couldn't see coming. I shared sleeping (9) ______. With six other women, with barely enough room to stretch my legs. Soon I found myself (10) ______ for my comfortable sheets back home, a hot chocolate and a warm bath.

1. A. given B. accepted C. granted D. read
2. A. bring B. push C. sweep D. carry
3. A. example B. instance C. case D. experience
4. A. Although B. However C. But D. Therefore
5. A. done B. taken C. made D. announced
6. A. offer B. move C. use D. pull
7. A. piece B. time C. period D. moment
8. A. flesh B. skin C. bones D. tones
9. A. quarters B. premises C. dormitories D. digs
10. A. desiring B. yearning C. dreaming D. craving

B. WRITTEN TEST (70MS)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

1. All the best things (go) __________ if we don't get to the sale soon.

2. He's planning (complete) ___________ all his coursework by next week.

3. It's six o'clock: Imagine they (head for) ___________ the airport by now.

4. – John really ought to lose some weight.
– You're right; he (breathe) ___________ very heavily during the walk yesterday.

5. – Tina is still looking for a decent flat.
– How long (she/look) ___________?

6. Did you know that Oscar Wilde (live) ___________ in Paris during his final years?

7. I loved Christmas as a child.
– So did I. Every Christmas all the family (decorate) ___________ the tree together.

8. Sue (recover) _________ from a severe bound of flu at the time.

9. – Why didn't Madeline show up at the party last night?
– When I called her at 11.00 she (study) _________.

10. Her clothes were soaked because she (walk) ______ in the rain.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

1. The Smiths aren't at home. They're_________ at the shops, I think.

2. The train went __________ a long tunnel before it stopped in the station.

3. You have to stand the fridge at least 20 cm ___________ from the wall.

4. Helen has left the country and gone to live__________.

5. Angela walked __________ me without saying a word.

6. The boxes fell off the ship and were later washed __________ 200 km away.

7. __________ those present at the ceremony was the local MP, Claire Sims.

8. The car started slipping __________ down the hill.

9. The cat jumped __________ the wall and landed in next door's pond.

10. I walked __________the security check without noticing it was there.

III. WORD FORMS (10ms): Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box

Colony	advantage	access	evolve	settle
establish	plant	sufficient	wild	isolate

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow 1)____________ of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as 2)______________ communities and developedto mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early 3)____________ days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported.

Merchandising 4)____________ were, accordingly, 5)____________ located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior 6)____________. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as 7)____________, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local 8)____________ and the economic 9)____________ of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf 10)____________ to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms) There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

Unlike many other species of turtle, the red–ear terrapin is not rare. In fact, four to five million hatchings are exported annually from American farms. About 200,000 are sold in the United Kingdom.

It is ranked that as many as 90 per cent of the young terrapins die in their first year because of the poor conditions in which they are kept. Those which survive may live for 20 years and arrive the size of a dinner plate. At this staging they require a large tank with heat and specialized lightning.

Terrapins carry salmonella bacteria which can poison people. This is why the sale of terrapins was banished in the United States in 1975.They are still, however, exported to the United Kingdom.

Modem turtles come from a very antique group of animals that lived over 200 million years ago. At this time dinosaurs were just beginning to establish them.

Different types of turtles have interesting features : some box turtles are known to have lived for over 100 years, since other species of turtles can remain underwater for more than 24 hours. And the green turtle is the most prolific of all reptiles, lying as many as 28,000 eggs each year.

If unwanted pet turtles are unleased into the wild, many will die and those which survive will threaten the lives of native plants and animal.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

If you were to stop people in the street and ask them to name the ship that had been 1)__________, it is likely that nearly all of them would say the Titanic. For the sinking of the Titanic was, if not the most 2)__________, certainly the most famous sea 3)__________ in the history of ocean travel.

The Titanic was 4)__________ as a luxury liner, intended to be the fastest in the world, and a great deal of publicity had 5)__________ it. The last point probably explains why so. many important people from all 6)__________ of life were on the boat when it went down.

The Titanic was on its 7)__________ voyage to America in 1912 when it struck an 8)__________ and sank. Of it 2,300 passengers, more than two thirds were 9)__________. Because the Titanic was thought to be virtually unsinkable, no one was prepared for the tragedy. There was total panic as very few of the passengers had bothered to learn the necessary drill in the event of trouble. There was severe 10)__________ of lifeboats and those that were launched were still half empty. The one point of calm was to be found in the ballroom where the band carried on playing right to the very end.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. The play is so popular that the theatre is likely to be full every night.
Such ______________________________

2. I'm always inviting him for a weekend with us but he's always too busy.
No matter ______________________________

3. 'Hurrah! I've passed the first exam!' he exclaimed. 'Congratulations!' I said, 'and good luck with the second.'
He exclaimed ______________________________

4. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
Had it ______________________________

5. She explained her behaviour to me implausibly.
She gave ______________________________

6. I had no problems at all during my trip to France. (PLAN)
Everythingmy trip to France ______________________________

7. You have said exactly the right thing. (NAIL)
____

8. He maintained his position against his adversary. (GROUND)
____

9. The house was dirty because no one bothered to keep it clean. (TROUBLE)
____

10. Something told me to say exactly what I thought but I didn't. (SORELY)
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÌNH ĐỊNH

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. scene B. seed C. peak D. list
2. A. savory B. change C. graphics D. danger
3. A. charade B. charity C. champagne D. chandelier
4. A. suit B. build C. guilt D. king
5. A. difference B. history C. literature D. detergent

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the rest.

1. A. invalid B. eggplant C. expertise D. dominant
2. A. nuclear B. province C.construct D. complex
3. A. mausoleum B. conservative C. disqualify D. magnificent
4. A. literacy B. contingency C. ceremony D. sanctuary
5. A. predict B. pretax C. pretend D. preface

QUESTION 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

✍ ***Choose the best answer.***

1. She __________ till the early hours listening to pop music.
A. help me up B. caught me up
C. kept me up D. took me up

2. Isobel has all the right __________ to become a successful manager.
A. education B. qualifications C. experiences D. applications

3. __________ daily promotes physical as well as emotional well–being in people of all ages.
A. Having exercised B. Those who exercise
C. Exercising D. For exercising

4. Jack: I'd rather stay at home.
Gina: __________
A. Would you? B. Wouldn't you?
C. Had you? D. Hadn't you?

5. We got in the car and made _________ Chicago as fast as we could.
A. to B. at C. towards D. for

6. You can imagine how upset I was after the closure of the magazine. Since the first day on its staff I _________ it as my best job ever.
A. have considered
B. considered
C. had considered
D. was considered

7. Thousands of people _________ against the new budget.
A. opposed B. demonstrated C. grumbled D. objected

8. The fans were arrested for causing _________ in the street.
A. a nuisance B. a disturbance C. an irritation D. a trouble

9. In the seventeenth century, North America was vast and unconquered, _________ only at great cost.
A. it promised riches but yielded its bounty
B. promising riches but yielding its bounty
C. by promising riches but by yielding its bounty
D. its riches were promised but its bounty yielded

10. The actor gave one million dollars to a worthy _________.
A. cause B. service C. welfare D. fund

11. They should _________ corporal punishment at school, if you ask me.
A. get back B. carry over C. keep up D. bring back

12. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Barbara. Well, in his place I _________ her at all.
A. would never have married
B. needn't have married
C. would never marry
D. must never have married

13. I don't usually allow students to leave early, but in your case I'll make _________.
A. an arrangement
B. an effort
C. a difference
D. an exception

14. Talented athletes often need a lot of individual _________ from their coaches to help them improve.
A. perspective B. approach C. thought D. attention

15. Their home is _________ designed to suit their needs.
A. prestigiously B. respectfully C. ideally D. valuably

16. Stories which spread by word of _________ are not always true.
A. talk B. mouth C. tongue D. speech

17. Nobody could have predicted that the show would arouse so much interest and that over two hundred people _________ away.
A. would have turned
B would turn
C. had been turned
D. would have to be turned

18. When I advised you to change jobs, I had your best _________ at heart.
A. feelings B. interests C. thoughts D. aspects

19. Police were on the _________ of the crime within minutes of it occurring.
A. venue B. spot C. scene D. position

20. _________ business managers plan the tasks that their employees are to carry out.
A. It is the organizing process
B. They process the organizing
C. While the organizing process
D. Through the organizing process

QUESTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

A. ***Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.***

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time – a mass extinction. One of the best–known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affection even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

1. The underlined word "ultimately" is closest in meaning to

A. exceptionally B. dramatically

C. eventually D. unfortunately

2. What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth's history?

A. They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

B. They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

C. They have caused rapid change in the environment.

D. They are no longer in existence.

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?

A. Temperature changes B. Availability of food resources

C. Introduction of new species D. Competition among species

4. The underlined word "demise" is closest in meaning to

A. change B. recovery C. help D. death

5. Why is "plankton" mentioned in the second paragraph?

A. To demonstrate the interdependence of different species

B. To emphasize the importance of food resources in preventing mass extinction

C. To illustrate a comparison between organisms that live on the land and those that live in the ocean

D. To point out that certain species could never become extinct

6. According to paragraph 2, evidence from fossils suggests that

A. extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

B. Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.

C. there has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.

D. dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.

7. The underlined word "finding" is closest in meaning to

A. published information. B. research method.

C. ongoing experiment. D. scientific discovery.

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the theory of periodic extinction metioned in paragraph 3?

A. Many scientists could be expected to disagree with it.

B. Evidence to support the theory has recently been found.

C. The theory is no longer seriously considered.

D. Most scientists believe the theory to be accurate.

9. In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species' survival?

A. It reflects the interrelationship of may species.

B. It may depend on chance events.

C. It does not vary greatly from species to species.

D. It is associated with astronomical conditions.

10. According to the passage, it is believed that the largest extinction of a species occurred

A. 26 million years ago B. 65 million years ago

C. 225 million years ago D. 250 million years ago

B. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Because the low latitudes of the Earth, the areas near the equator, receive more heat than the latitudes near the poles, and because the nature of heat is to expand and move, heat is transported from the tropics to the middle and high latitudes. Some of this heat is moved by winds and some by ocean currents, and some gets stored in the atmosphere in the form of latent heat. The term "latent heat" refers to the energy that has to be used to convert liquid water to water vapor. We know that if we warm a pan of water on a stove, it will evaporate, or turn into vapor, faster than if it is allowed to sit at room temperature. We also know that if we hang wet clothes outside in the summertime they will dry faster than in winter, when temperatures are colder. The energy used in both cases to change liquid water to water vapor is supplied by heat – supplied by the stove in the first case and by the Sun in the latter case. This energy is not lost. It is stored in water vapor in the atmosphere as latent heat. Eventually, the water stored as vapor in the atmosphere will condense to liquid again, and the energy will be released to the atmosphere.

In the atmosphere, a large portion of the Sun's incoming energy is used to evaporate water, primarily in the tropical oceans. Scientists have tried to quantify this proportion of the Sun's energy. By analyzing temperature, water vapor, and wind data around the globe, they have estimated the quantity to be about 90 watts per square meter, or nearly 30 percent of the Sun's energy. Once this latent heat is stored within the atmosphere, it can be transported, primarily to higher latitudes, by prevailing, large–scale winds. Or itcan be transported vertically to higher levels in the atmosphere, where it forms clouds and subsequent storms, which then release the energy back to the atmosphere.

1. The passage mainly discusses how heat

A. is transformed and transported in the Earth's atmosphere.

B. is transported by ocean currents.

C. can be measured and analyzed by scientists.

D. moves about the Earth's equator.

2. The passage mentions that the tropics differ from the Earth's polar regions in which of the following ways?
A. The height of cloud formation in the atmosphere
B. The amount of heat they receive from the Sun
C. The strength of their large scale winds
D. The strength of their oceanic currents

3. The underlined word "convert" is closest in meaning to
A. mix B. change C. adapt D. reduce

4. Why does the author mention "the stove" in line 10?
A. To describe the heat of the Sun
B. To illustrate how water vapor is stored
C. To show how energy is stored
D. To give an example of a heat source

5. According to the passage, most ocean water evaporation occurs especially
A. around the higher latitudes. B. in the tropics.
C. because of large–scale winds. D. because of strong ocean currents.

6. According to the passage, 30 percent of the Sun's incoming energy
A. is stored in clouds in the lower latitudes.
B. is transported by ocean currents.
C. never leaves the upper atmosphere.
D. gets stored as latent heat.

7. The underlined word "it" refers to
A. square meter. B. the Sun's energy.
C. latent heat. D. the atmosphere.

8. The underlined word "primarily" is closest in meaning to
A. chiefly. B. originally. C. basically. D. clearly.

9. The word underlined "prevailing" is closest in meaning to
A. essential. B. dominant. C. circular. D. closest.

10. All of the following words are defined in the passage EXCEPT
A. low latitudes (line 1) B. latent heat (line 5)
C. evaporate (line 7) D. atmosphere (line 14)

QUESTION 4: GUILDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

Looking for an unforgettable way to celebrate that special occasion? Well, the (1) ______ of options open to today's youngster – or even "oldster" for that matter, is a far cry from the traditional party or restaurant visit. No longer is it (2) ______ sufficient to invite your friends round, buy some food and get a baker to produce a cake. No, today's birthday boy or girl is looking for something out of the ordinary, ranging from the (3) ______ expensive to the downright dangerous. Anything goes, as long as it is unusual and impressive.

Top of this year's popular (4) ______ are as follows: taking some friends rally driving, helicopter lessons, plane trip and parachuting and hot air ballooning. Then, there is always group bungee jumping or taking your buddies on a stomach–churning, white water rafting (5) ______ down rapids.

The desire for adventurous celebration is not restricted to the (6) ______. I recently met an octogenarian who celebrated (7) ______ the milestone of eighty by having a flying lesson.

Of course, if you have the money the world is your oyster. A very rich relation of mine flew fifty of his friends to a Caribbean island to mark the passing of his half century. Unfortunately I was only a (8) ______ relation.

Undoubtedly, the more traditional forms of celebration do continue to (9) ______ the less extravagant or less adventurous among us. However, with my own half century looming on the horizon I would not say no to a weekend in Paris and a meal at the Eiffel Tower. I can (10) ______ dream. Perhaps by the time I'm eighty I'll be able to afford it.

1. A. scale B. degree C. range D. variance
2. A. hoped B. Decided C. marked D. considered
3. A. perfectly B. dearly C. outrageously D. explicitly
4. A. experiments B. extravagances C. exposures D. expenses
5. A. ride B. travel C. voyage D. crossing
6. A. adolescents B. teenagers C. youth D. young
7. A. attaining B. arriving C. reaching D. getting
8. A. distant B. remote C. faraway D. slight
9. A. pacify B. satisfy C. distract D. obsorb
10. A. however B. but C. nevertheless D. anyway

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1: VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. There was no sign indicating that the cottage (break) ______ into.
2. Without their valuable assistance we (never, gather) ______ enough money for our son's operation.
3. You say George and Stacy. I remember, it (be) ______ love at first sight.
4. It's been expected that the government (receive) ______ a definite answer to their request for financial support from the European Union.

5. Things (begin) _______ to improve now that we have received the aid.
6. We don't have any exact data, but on average, we (serve) _______ a hundred customers a day.
7. I (not say) _______ these two statues (make) _______ by the same sculptor. In fact, there is little resemblance between them.
8. It has been decided that the two boys (expel) _______ from school for playing nasty tricks on the teachers and the other pupils.
9. I wouldn't assume that he (help) _______ you in case of trouble. He isn't so reliable a person as you may think him to be.

QUESTION 2: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

✍ ***Fill in each space with a correct preposition.***

UP	AT	OUT	FOR	AWAY	IN	OFF	ON

1. Despite his strong craving _______ a cigarette, John managed to avoid smoking until he got out of the habit completely.
2. I can assure you I took a course _______ housekeeping and I do the maintenance job.
3. Mary isn't very wasteful with her income, she prefers to put _______ some money for her studies in Oxford.
4. At the age of seventeen, Ronald was called _______ and stationed in Texas.
5. I got up at six, started my work half an hour later and stayed there until five p.m with no free time _______ between.
6. We are hoping the campaign will go _______ or else we'll lose our trading partners.
7. We could only try and guess who was _______ fault even though the facts indicated Jim's guilt.
8. I'm going to have those tables set _______ in a horseshoe shape.
9. Another twenty well trained engineers have been taken _______ to accelerate the design work in the assembly department.
10. I'm sorry to have crumpled your magazine. I didn't do it _______ purpose.

QUESTION 3: WORD FORMS (10 pts)

✍ ***Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits the space in the same line.***

1. The _______ gave a speech which made the delegates trust him again. GOVERN
2. There is still a lot of _______ despite my assurances. SCEPTIC
3. Young children are very _______ and shouldn't be allowed to watch violent movies. IMPRESSION

4. The running of the company is absolutely _______. Nobody seems to know what their responsibilities are. CHAOS
5. The company has a _______ obligation to give you sick leave. CONTRACT
6. Jane has succeeded in making herself _______ to Mr. Parker. She does everything for him. DISPENSE
7. The successful candidate will have superb _______ skills. LEAD
8. The _______ of the land has been affected by the use of intensive farming methods. FERTILE
9. Workers have voted for a two–hour _______ in protest over wage cuts. STOP
10. The road is said to be _______ due to flooding. PASS

QUESTION 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

✍ ***The extract below has ten mistakes. Find them and correct them.***

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In the last twenty years, the country has made great technological progress, culminating in our entering the space age earlier that year with the launch of our first telecommunication satellite. From a health perspective, there has been a major modern programme in public hospitals. This has involved the purchase of the latest scanning and diagnosis equipment, as well as the refurbishment of major operating theatres with state–of–the–art surgical equipment. As far as the superstructure of the country is concerned, several major projects are on progress, included the construction of three major motorways, a hydroelectric power station and a new international airport. All of these public works are being carried out using the latest technology.

THE FUTURE

With the increasing use of computer technology, the future of our country looks very bright indeed. It anticipates that, in the very near future, all government offices will be computered and networked to central mainframe computers in the capital. In terms of economical development, it seems probable that...

QUESTION 5: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

✍ ***Read this text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.***

If you have never practised yoga before and happen to visit a yoga class, you would be excused for thinking that it (1) _______ involves a series of stretching exercises. On further examination, however, you will quickly notice that stretching is, in fact only one small part of the (2) _______ process.

These days, when we hear that someone is off to their yoga class, we never quite know whether the focus is going to be (3) ______ meditation, breathing techniques or actual physical exercise. It might seem rather confusing to some. The key difference, however, is (4) ______ the aspects of focus and awareness.

Basically, yoga involves physical exercise that strengthens and cleanses the body. It also (5) ______ in developing mental focus, helping to clear the mind of stress. The main aim of yoga, (6) ______, is to develop a greater awareness of certain physical and psychological aspects of the human (7) ______.

When someone (8) ______ starts practicing yoga, they automatically become absorbed in the quality of the stretching, while at a later stage they tend to become increasingly aware of (9) ______ beneficial qualities involved in the act of stretching. They begin to sense influences on movement as well as improvements in (10) ______ physical and mental states. This is the state of mindfulness which comes from the practice of yoga.

QUESTION 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. I'm not cetain, but there may be about twenty applications for the job.

At a ________________________________

2. The best way to make them work hard is to promise them a reward.

Promise ________________________________

3. Ann paints her landscapes with great pleasure.

Ann takes ________________________________

4. It doesn't matter how much you offer to pay, he'll never sell the family memorabilia.

However ________________________________

5. Julia realized her boss was in a bad mood when he snapped at her before she had even said "good morning".

Julia realized her boss got out ________________________________

B. For each of the sentence below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. Since she met that boy, she's been thinking only about him.WRAPPED

____

2. My husband will be angry when I tell him.ROOF

____

3. One of my guests left the room very quickly.EXIT

____

4. I can recommend you to the manager; I'm a friend of his.WORD

____

5. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. SCORN

____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỲNH MẪN ĐẠT - KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. exhaust B. luxury C. luxurious D. anxiety
2. A. heir B. hollow C. hero D. heat
3. A. evade B. many C. essay D. equation
4. A. creative B. creature C. creamy D. crease
5. A. shore B. proficient C. assure D. eventually

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

6. A. consulate B. evaporate C. contemplate D. co–ordinate
7. A. dialect B. dynasty C. diagonal D. diamond
8. A. epoch B. equivalent C. epic D. episode
9. A. oblivious B. ferocious C. scandalous D. victorious
10. A. identify B. insecticide C. intoxicate D. indoctrinate

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

✍ ***From the four words of phrases A, B, C, or D, choose the one that best completes the sentences.***

1. Geometry is the branch of mathematics ________ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

A. that concerned with
B. it is concerned with
C. its concerns are
D. concerned with

2. ______, such as banking and travel, computers are not a convenience : they are necessity.

A. Where some industries
B. There are some industries
C. In some industries D. Some industries

3. Not until the seventeenth century ______ to measure the speed of light

A. anyone did even attempt
B. did anyone even attempt
C. even did anyone attempt
C. did even attempt anyone

These days, when we hear that someone is off to their yoga class, we never quite know whether the focus is going to be (3) ______ meditation, breathing techniques or actual physical exercise. It might seem rather confusing to some. The key difference, however, is (4) ______ the aspects of focus and awareness.

Basically, yoga involves physical exercise that strengthens and cleanses the body. It also (5) ______ in developing mental focus, helping to clear the mind of stress. The main aim of yoga, (6) ______, is to develop a greater awareness of certain physical and psychological aspects of the human (7) ______.

When someone (8) ______ starts practicing yoga, they automatically become absorbed in the quality of the stretching, while at a later stage they tend to become increasingly aware of (9) ______ beneficial qualities involved in the act of stretching. They begin to sense influences on movement as well as improvements in (10) ______ physical and mental states. This is the state of mindfulness which comes from the practice of yoga.

QUESTION 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. I'm not cetain, but there may be about twenty applications for the job.
At a ______________________________

2. The best way to make them work hard is to promise them a reward.
Promise ______________________________

3. Ann paints her landscapes with great pleasure.
Ann takes ______________________________

4. It doesn't matter how much you offer to pay, he'll never sell the family memorabilia.
However ______________________________

5. Julia realized her boss was in a bad mood when he snapped at her before she had even said "good morning".
Julia realized her boss got out ______________________________

B. For each of the sentence below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. Since she met that boy, she's been thinking only about him.WRAPPED
____

2. My husband will be angry when I tell him.ROOF
____

3. One of my guests left the room very quickly.EXIT
____

4. I can recommend you to the manager; I'm a friend of his.WORD
____

5. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. SCORN
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỲNH MẪN ĐẠT - KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. exhaust B. luxury C. luxurious D. anxiety
2. A. heir B. hollow C. hero D. heat
3. A. evade B. many C. essay D. equation
4. A. creative B. creature C. creamy D. crease
5. A. shore B. proficient C. assure D. eventually

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

6. A. consulate B. evaporate C. contemplate D. co–ordinate
7. A. dialect B. dynasty C. diagonal D. diamond
8. A. epoch B. equivalent C. epic D. episode
9. A. oblivious B. ferocious C. scandalous D. victorious
10. A. identify B. insecticide C. intoxicate D. indoctrinate

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

✎ ***From the four words of phrases A, B, C, or D, choose the one that best completes the sentences.***

1. Geometry is the branch of mathematics ______ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.
A. that concerned with B. it is concerned with
C. its concerns are D. concerned with

2. ______, such as banking and travel, computers are not a convenience : they are necessity.
A. Where some industries B. There are some industries
C. In some industries D. Some industries

3. Not until the seventeenth century ______ to measure the speed of light
A. anyone did even attempt B. did anyone even attempt
C. even did anyone attempt C. did even attempt anyone

4. Copper is the favored metal for electricians' wire because of__________
A. its excellent conductivity B. it is an excellent conductor
C. excellent conductivity of it D. so conductive is it

5. Superconductivity will revolutionize the way that energy is used for the next millennium, and _____ the first truly superconductive substance will be remembered as a technological hero.
A. what the discovery of B. the discovery of
C. whoever discoversD. whose discovery of

6. Indiana University, one of the largest in the nation, is located __________ town
A. a small Midwestern B. in small Midwestern
C. small Midwestern D. in a small Midwestern

7. __________ is lubricated can affect the longevity of the moving parts that rub together
A. How often a machine B. A machine often
C. Often a machine D. How often machines

8. _________, an author probably most famous for his tales of terror, also dabbled in some science fiction
A. Edgar Allen Poe B. To Edgar Allen Poe
C. Edgar Allen Poe was D. For Edgar Allen Poe to be

9. Should ________ early injections against diseases, they might have a lower rock of infection in late preschool and early school age
A. receive B. children's reception
C. be receiving D. children receive

10. The period table contains all the elements, ___________, has a particular atomic weight and atomic number
A. which of each B. which each
C. each of which D. each

11. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any________ of it at all.
A. interpretation B. sense C. intelligibility D. meaning

12. He often __________ about his expensive car.
A. boasts B. shows C. praises D. prides

13. Conditions today didn't suit this jockey, but the course tomorrow should be much more to his__________.
A. liking B. approval C. talent D. benefit

14. It was impossible for her to tell the truth so she had to__________ a story.
A. managed B. combine C. invent D. lie

15. The accused was given a short sentence as he had committed only a — offence.
A. subordinate B. minor C. secondary D. minimal

16. After the theft of his car he put in an insurance _______ for $3.000.
A. account B. invoice C. assessment D. claim

17. The Director's personality was undoubtedly a _______ in the company's success.
A. feature B. cause C. factor D. characteristic

18. The train __________the bay and then turned inland for twenty miles.
A. skirted B. coasted C. edged D. sided

19. I heard the sound of the blind man_______ with his stick.
A. creaking B. tapping C. patting D. ticking

20. This man is so arrogant that he is completely_____ to all criticism.
A. unconscious B. unaware C. regardless D. impervious

III. READ THE PASSAGE AND THE QUESTIONS OR UNFINISHED SENTENCES. THEN CHOOSE THE ANSWER – A, B, C, OR D – THAT YOU THINK FITS BEST.

Reading 1

The Beatles became the most popular group in rock music history. This quarter of extraordinarily talented musicians generated a phenomenal number of pieces that won gold records. They inspired a frenzy that transcended countries and economic strata. While all of them sang, John Lennon and Paul McCartney wrote the majority of their songs. Originally Lennon and five others formed a group called the Quarrymen in 1956, with McCartney joining them later that year. George Harrison, John Lennon, and Paul McCartney, together with Stuart Sutcliffe, who played the bass guitar, and Pete Best on the drums, performed together in several bands for a few years, until they finally settled on the Silver Beatles in 1960. American rock musicians, such as Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley, influenced Lennon's and McCartney's music, whose first hits consisted of simple tunes and lyrics about young love, "Love Me Do" and "Please, Please Me". The Beatles' U.S. tour propelled them to stardom and led to two movies Hard Day's Night and Help!, filmed in 1964 and 1965. The so–called British invasion of the United States was in full swing when they took the top five spots on the singles charts, followed by the release of the first film.

During the 1960s, their music matured and acquired a sense of melody. The lyrics of their songs became deeper and gained in both imagination and meaning. Their popularity continued to grow as the Beatles turned their attention to social problems and political issues in "Nowhere man" and "Eleanor Rigby". Loneliness and nostalgia come through in their ballads "Michelle" and "Yesterday", which fully displayed the group's professional development and sophistication. Lennon's sardonic music with lyrics written in the first person, and McCartney's songs that created scenarios with off beat individuals, contributed to the character of the music produced by the group. In addition to their music, the Beatles set a social trend that popularized long hair, Indian music, and mod dress.

For a variety of reasons, the musicians began to drift apart, and their last concert took place in San Francisco in 1966. The newspaper and tabloids publicized their quarrels and lawsuits, and the much idolized group finally disbanded in 1970. However, their albums had outsold those of any other band in history. Although all of the Beatles continued to perform solo or form new groups, alone, none could achieve the recognition and success that they had been able to win together.

1. What does the passages mainly discuss?
A. The history and music of the Beatles
B. The history and milestones of rock music
C. The fashion and music popular in the 1960s
D. The creation and history of a music group

2. According to the passage, how many members were in the band, formed in 1956?
A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven

3. According to the passage, which of the Beatles had the greatest musical talent?
A. John Lennon and Paul McCartney
B. George Harrison and John Lennon
C. Stuart Sutcliffe and Pete Best
D. John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison

4. According to the passage, the Beatles' fame grew as a result of
A. competed with American musicians
B. wrote their music as a group
C. became polular relatively quickly
D. were active in social movements

5. The author of the passage implies that over time, the music and lyrics by the Beatles
A. became more complex than at the beginning of their career
B. declined in quality and political significance
C. were dedicated to women named Eleanor and Michelle
D. made them the riches musicians in the world

6. The word "acquired" in the line 20 is closest in meaning to
A. imparted B. attached C. imprinted D. attained

7. According to the passage, when did the Beatles experience their greatest success?
A. In the late 1950s B. After their break–up in 1870
C. During the early and mid–1960s D. Throughout their lifetime

8. The word "scenarios" in the line 28 is closest in meaning to
A. sceneries B. situations C. life stories D. love themes

9. According to the passage, how did Lennon John and Paul McCartney enhance the music of the group?
A. They struggled to reach stardom in the United States
B. The composed lyrics to scornful songs and ballads.
C. Their music added distinctiveness to the Beatles' repertoire
D. Their loneliness and sadness made their music popular.

10. When did the much idolized group finally disband?
A. in 1960 B. in 1966 C. in 1970 D. in 1975

Reading 2:

In 776 B.C, the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greek's chief God, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the elite military could participate at first, but later the game were open to all free Greek male who had no criminal record. The Greek emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contest is running, jumping, discus and javelling throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held individual cities, and the winner competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winner were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on the heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Original these contests were held as games of friendship, and any war in progress were halted to allow the game to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented. The Greeks attached so much importance to the Games that they calculated time in four–year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all–out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Any who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
C. Battle were interrupted to participate in the games.
D. Poems glorified the winner in song.

2. In line 5, the word "lite" is closest in meaning to
A. aristocracy B. brave C. intellectuals D. muscular

3. Why were the Olympics held?
A. To stop war. B. To honour Zeus.
C. To crown the best athletes D. To sing songs about athletes.

4. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

A. 800 years. B. 1,200 years. C. 2,300 years. D. 2,800 years.

5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greek?

A. They are pacifists.
B. They believed athletic events were important.
C. They were very simple.
D. They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for the dates.

6. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.
B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.
C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
D. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.

7. In line 13, the word "deeds" is closest in meaning to

A. accomplishments B. ancestors
C. documents D. property

8. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?

A. They must have completed military service.
B. They had to attend special training sessions.
C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
D. They had to be religious.

9. In line 14, the word "halted" means most nearly the same as

A. encouraged B. started C. curtailed D. fixed

10. What is an "Olympiad"?

A. The time it took to finish the game.
B. The time between games.
C. The time it took to finish a war.
D. The time it took the athletes to train.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Sydney is an important commerical, industria; and tourist centre on the south–east (1)__________ of Australia. It is Australia's larhest city, with the population of more than three million. It now (2)__________ about 350 square miles. The city has many famous (3)__________. The harbour is one of the largest and most beautiful places in the world, and Sydney Harbour Bridge – or "The Coat Hanger" as the people of Sydney (4)__________ it – has been a great (5)__________ attraction for many years. However, the most famous sight here nowadays is the Opera House. Some people think it is one of the most beautiful modern buildings in the world.

Sydney is a very modern city, but it also has many places of historical (6)__________. In the areas called the Rock and Paddington, for example, you can still see some of the first houses that were (7)__________ built here.

For (8)__________, there is a lot to enjoy in Sydney. The city has many restaurants, theaters, cinemas and nightclubs. There is also a zoo and a Koala Bear Oark. Some of the best beaches in Australia are here, too. Surfing is the most popular (9)__________ in sydney.

In fact, there are so many surfers in the city that you have to register surfboards here (10)__________ you have to register motor cars.

1. A. beach B. shore C. coast D. edge
2. A. occupies B. takes C. requires D. covers
3. A. views B.scenes C. sceneries D. sights
4. A. know B. call C. name D. descibe
5. A.tour B. traveller C. tourism D. tourist
6. A. importance B. attention C. interesting D. meaning
7. A. being B. ever C. yet D. already
8. A. entertainment B. amusement C. fun D. recreation
9. A. event B. sport C. activity D. pastime
10. A. just as B. like C. so D. as long as

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10MS)

1. Where do you think Mai is today?
I don't know. She (sleep)__________ late.
2. Her (get) __________ sick was not expected.
3. She took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather she (not do) __________ it.
4. The boy's eyes were red bacause he (cry) __________.
5. Is it oblligatory that the voyage (cancel) __________?
6. On the first of next month, he (be) __________ in prison for five years.
7. Tom was pleased (admit) __________ to the college.
8. It is important that he (try) __________ to get some sleep.
9. He (go) __________ to the last meeting, but he didn't.
10. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we (wait) __________ all the time for nothing.

II. FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE. (10MS)

1. I didn't know what to say. I was _____ a loss for words.
2. I think you should turn _____ early tonight, you look really tired.

3. It looks as if the rain has set _____ for the rent of the day.
4. We have to go by car. We can't take the bus _____ account _____ the strike.
5. Have you missed those twins? Curiously enough, they look poles _____.
6. I'm just not prepares to put _____ _____ your inefficiency any longer.
7. My mother never gives anyone a tip _____ principle.
8. Tom's leaving. Why don't you put _____ for his job?
9. _____ my astonishment, I was the only person in the bar.
10. Stop wasting time! Get to my office _____ the double.

III. WORD FORMS

1. David would never __________ hurt his friend's feelings. (KNOW)
2. Deafness and blindness are examples of a physical __________. (ABLE)
3. The incident left him with feelings of anger and __________. (BITTER)
4. They are very __________ people, so the bad language in that film is unlikely to offend them. (MIND)
5. He must be drunk. He is making __________ remarks. (NONSENSE)
6. There was a donation of $100,000 made by an anonymous __________. (BENEFIT)
7. We trust his design __________. (IMPLY)
8. Human beings are the worst __________ on earth. (POLLUTE)
9. I was given some morphine to __________ the pain. (DIE)
10. They're definiely __________. I know how you can get tham for half the price down the road. (PRICE)

IV. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINE WORDS OF PHRASES A, B, C OF D, IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT. (10MS)

1. A fossil skull estimated to be over nine million years old was unearthed in the
A
fall of 1989 and thought to be earliest known example of a hominid.
A C D

2. Chicago's Sear Tower, now the taller building in the world, rises 1.522 feet
A B C
from the ground to the top of its antenna
D

3. Vitamin E, which is found in nutritious foods such as green vegetables and the
A B
whole grains, action as an antioxidant in cell membranes.
C D

4. James Dickey's first poem was published during he was still a senior in college.
A B C D

5. The world's rain forests are being cut down at the rate on 3,000 acres per hour
A B C D

6. Many environmentalists fear that the earth will run out essential natural resources
A B C
before the end of the twentieth century.
D

7. The discovered of gold in California in 1848 led to the Gold Rush of 1849
A B C D

8. In reality, all biological reproductive begins at the cellular level
A B C D

9. In just three months H.G Wells wrote the famous classic
A B C
The Time Machine for what he won a Newberry Caldecot award.
D

10. *Psychology Today* is interesting, informative, and it is easy to read
A B C D

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Choose the correct word or phrase for each space from the list below.

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with.............(1) all our food. It also.............(2) materials for two other basic human needs – clothing and shelter............... (3), agriculture provides materials.............(4) in making many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About haft the world's workers are employed in agriculture–far more than in............(5) industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East...............(6) that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants form seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practice agriculture.

Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting, and fishing. They had to search for food continually,,...............(7) left them little time for other activities. But as agriculture developed and farm..............(8) increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The non–farmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades, and other activities of civilized–life. Agriculture...............(9) not only greatly.............(10) food supply but also made civilization possible.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. The collision didn't damage my car much.
Not a great ______________________________.

2. What has this experience taught you?
What conclusions ______________________________.

3. To pass the time, I looked through some magazines.
I whiled ______________________________.

4. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.
The very ______________________________.

5. That young man used to be a drug addict. (MONKEY)
______________________________.

6. That guy was a secret enemy. (SNAKE)
____

7. He's got a hoarse voice. (FROG)
____

8. The new science building should soon be finished. (way)
____

9. The new musical has delight theatre audiences throughout the country. (storm)
____

10. It is rather early for us to make any definite plans. (stage)
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.***

1. A. analyst B. attraction C. sandal D. sample
2. A. emperor B. imperial C. event D. festival
3. A. smooth B. good C. tooth D. food
4. A. possessed B. opposed C. pleased D. closed
5. A. yards B. youths C. months D. mouths

✍ ***Choose the word whose main stress is different from that of the others in each group.***

6. A. photography B. rectangular C. politician D. significance
7. A. atmosphere B. engineer C. volunteer D. chimpanzee
8. A. historic B. electric C. dynamic D. politic
9. A. indoors B. backwards C. forwards D. sideways
10. A. prerequisite B. academy C. respiration D. advertisement

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

✍ ***Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences***

1. Now that she is trained, she hopes to earn her living as a ______ in an office.
A. typewriter B. personnel C. clerk D. staff

2. If you are going to Italy next week, could you please ______ this present to my family?
A. fetch B. bear C. bring D. take

3. His laziness at work made him ______ with his workmates.
A. improper B. disliked C. unpopular D. unappealing

4. The taxi drew ______ at the gate promptly at six o'clock.
A. up B. along C. outside D. over

5. When she looked in her purse she found she had been ______.
A. broken B. thieved C. stolen D. robbed

6. My sister is an expert on wildlife and its ______.
A. conserve B. preserve C. reservation D. conservation

7. After his father's death, he ______ from Australia to France to find work.
A. transited B. emigrated C. migrated D. went

8. ______ cars usually have special and unique things that the owners wish to have. They are certainly more expensive.
A. Man–made B. Custom–made
C. Well–kept D. Well–dressed

9. Hardly had the van turned round the corner when one of the back wheels ______.
A. broke away B. turned out C. came off D. rolled down

10. No one can visit her because she has a very ______ disease.
A. intoxicating B. contagious C. corporal D. exasperating

11. In Michigan, ______ over 600 feet deep.
A. salt deposits B. where salt deposits are
C. having salt deposits D. there are salt deposits

12. ______ invisible to the unaided eye, ultraviolet light can be detected in a number of ways.
A. Although is B. Despite
C. Even though it D. Although

13. ______ was caused by breathing impure air was once a common belief.
A. Malaria B. That malaria
C. Why malaria D. Because malaria

14. Roger Williams was a clergyman, ______he colony of Rhode Island, and an outspoken advocate of religious and political freedom.
A. founded B. the founder of
C. was the founder of D. he founded

15. Aerodynamics is the study of the forces _______ on an object as it moves through the atmosphere.

A. acting B. act C. are acting D. acted

16. _______ at home requires only three types of chemicals, several pieces of simple equipment, and running water.

A. For the development of film B. To develop film

C. When film is developed D. In developing film

17. The bark of a tree thickens _______.

A. with age B. it gets older C. as older D. by age

18. Not until the seventeenth century _______ to measure the speed of light.

A. did anyone even attempt B. anyone did even attempt

C. did anyone attempt even D. did even attempt anyone

19. Paint is _______ used to protect wood.

A. not only the substance B. the substance which is not only

C. not only a substance which is D. not the only substance

20. Widely reproduced in magazines and books, _______.

A. Ansel Adams depicted the Western wilderness in his photographs

B. the Western wilderness was depicted in the photographs of Ansel Adams

C. Ansel Adams' photographs depicted the Western wilderness

D. it was through his photographs that Ansel Adams depicted the Western wilderness

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ ***Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.***

THE RIVERS OF THE AMAZON

There are three different types of rivers associated with the Amazon rainforest. Of course, these types exist elsewhere in the world, yet, in the Amazon, they are most distinct. They are classified as whitewater, clearwater, and blackwater rivers, and each displays elements that make it ecologically distinct from the others. Clearly, one of the main reasons they have been named as such is due to the qualities of their appearance, but there are also fundamental differences in everything from their water consistency to abundance or lack of organisms within each type of river. While whitewater and blackwater rivers occupy areas on the floor of the forest at minimal elevations, clearwater rivers tend to be present at higher elevations in mountainous regions. Still, each contributes in its own way to one of the most diverse ecosystems on the planet, the Amazon.

The clearwater rivers of the Amazon region, also called bluewater rivers, are noted for their crystal–clear water and are typically found flowing through the rocks of the highlands and at upper elevations. One of the main reasons why the waters are so clear is that the rocks they flow through and over are extremely old, making erosion by the river waters difficult. This lack of erosion lends to a lack of sediment in the water and its more **transparent** nature. Clearwater rivers are also much swifter than whitewater or blackwater rivers due to their abrupt changes in gradients. Overall, clearwater rivers have a very high mineral content, which allows plant life as well as algae to proliferate. Because of the abundance of algae, many other types of species of fish are able to thrive as well.

A second major type of river found in the Amazon is the whitewater river. The formidable Amazon River itself is in this class. Ironically, whitewater rivers are usually light–chocolate colored and have extremely low visibility because they contain heavy loads of sediment. Two of the main causes of their high sediment content are the **natural erosion** of the river basin itself as well as the deforestation of the rainforest. As deforestation continues, soil is no longer anchored by the roots of vegetation and trees and is instead washed into the river during the heavy rains that frequent the rainforest. Still, whitewater rivers are **inherently** rich in nutrients and therefore support numerous types of aquatic organisms. In contrast to clearwater rivers, whitewater rivers such as the Amazon tend to flow much more slowly because of the low gradients involved. For example, the Amazon itself experiences only a 107–meter change in elevation from Peru to its mouth, a distance that covers over about 3,219 kilometers.

The final major type of river in the Amazon is known as a blackwater river, of which the Rio Negro in Brazil is a prime example and also the largest in the world. Blackwater rivers are the most common type in the Amazon. They exhibit a deep, dark brown color due to the decomposition of leaves and vegetation in the waters. Most vegetation contains the chemical tannin, which is released into blackwater rivers as **it** begins to decompose. Blackwater rivers have excellent water clarity due to their highly acidic nature, which also benefits the river in a couple of other ways. A high acid content is an excellent trait for a river to have because it keeps the river clean and, in many ways, more sanitary than others. The acid kills parasites and bacteria which can threaten fish populations, as well as insect larvae such as that of mosquitoes, reducing the spread of dangerous diseases such as malaria.

While the Amazon is a highly diverse ecosystem, one of the reasons this is so is due to the different types of river systems within it. The Amazon is the main **vein**, and most blackwater and clearwater rivers are estuaries or branches of it until they finally link at certain points along the Amazon's main route. For example, the Amazon and the Rio Negro finally meet at Manaus, Brazil, and, once they do, their distinct ecosystems are combined to form an even more complex river system of life and water quality until it eventually empties into the ocean.

1. In paragraph 1, the author's description of the major types of Amazon rivers mentions which of the following?

A. They are classified by what is able to exist in them.

B. They are determined by their length and breadth.

C. They are unique only to the area of the Amazon.

D. They are all located at altitudes at or beneath sea level.

2. The word "transparent" in the 2nd passage is closest in meaning to

A. veneered B. refreshing C. glassy D. beneficial

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about clearwater rivers?

A. Their water is not really as clear as their name implies.

B. They flow at a slower pace than blackwater rivers.

C. There is not much algae present in clearwater rivers.

D. They do not exist on more level areas in the Amazon.

4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true of clearwater rivers?

A. They eventually connect with the Amazon River itself.

B. They have very high levels of nutrients and minerals.

C. They have enough sediment for algae to multiply.

D. They often occur where ancient stones or boulders are present.

5. The author discusses "**natural erosion**" in paragraph 3 in order to

A. indicate the types of threats the Amazon region faces

B. relate why whitewater rivers are not as clear as some others

C. show how deforestation contributes little to whitewater rivers

D. suggest that sediment is not the main cause of the color of rivers

6. According to paragraph 3, deforestation is a negative factor in the Amazon because

A. too many trees are cut down, never to grow back

B. valuable soil is washed away into the rivers

C. other species of animals will not have a natural habitat

D. rivers become more erosive without strong boundaries

7. The word "**inherently**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. partially B. subsequently C. naturally D. externally

8. According to paragraph 4, blackwater rivers are named so because

A. they lack the necessary nutrients needed to produce life

B. they are in direct contrast to the two other types of river

C. they are colored by the decomposition of vegetation

D. they are the most common type of river in the Amazon

9. The word it in the passage refers to

A. vegetation B. chemical C. tannin D. rivers

10. The word vein in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. clasp B. diversion C. appendage D. thread

✍ ***Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.***

Of all the deserts in North America, the Sonorant desert is the largest, covering an area of 120,000 square miles of strange and remarkable beauty. Part of the desert stretched over southwest Arizona, part over southeast California and the rest over northwest Mexico. Somewhat **surprisingly,** 80% of Arizona's population lives in the desert area, in towns such as Tucson and Phoenix, although this unique area only accounts for 20% of Arizona's total **territory.**

Temperatures in summer rarely fall below 100 Fahrenheit, while the winters are never really cold. The desert area has a very low annual rainfall in comparison to other parts of Arizona, where there might be three or four times as much rain in a year. Water, therefore, has to be taken from the ground or from several rivers that cross the desert. The region was inhabited by Native American groups for hundreds of years before the Spaniards came in the 15'n century and colonized a large part of the desert area. Now you can see the remains of one early Native American civilization, the Hokokam tribe, who created permanent villages and a fairly advanced system of canals to carry water for their crops.

The desert area is remarkable for its cacti, the main form of vegetation that can exist in such **inhospitable** conditions. There is also an amazing variety of wildflowers which seem to come up overnight after the winter rains, only to disappear in the first heat of spring. Animals that live in the desert include lizards, the desert tortoises, rattlesnakes and small mammals such as mice, squirrels, rabbits, coyotes and mountain lions.

So come and join us for a true wilderness experience in the Sonorant desert– an unforgettable adventure! There is nothing quite like the desert sky full of stars to remind you of that whole universe out there.

11. Where does this passage mostly come from?

A. A book about North American history

B. A travel guide book

C. A brochure advertising unusual holidays

D. An introduction to Native American civilizations

12. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. A desert with severe weather conditions

B. Living conditions in a desert

C. An invitation to a beautiful place
D. The appeal of a place despite its terrible climatic situation

13. In the first paragraph, why does the author say "surprisingly"?
A. Because so many people live in the desert area of Arizona
B. Because the desert takes up 80% of Arizona
C. Because Arizona only has two main towns
D. Because Arizona's population is so small

14. In the first paragraph, what is the meaning of "territory"?
A. rivers B. land area C. soil D. mountains

15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a source of water on the desert nowadays?
A. Natural rain B. Ground water C. Natural rivers D. Canals

16. In the history of the Sonorant desert, ______.
A. Native American always moved around in the area
B. the Spaniards created fixed settlements in the area
C. the Hokokam people were only present after the 15th century
D. a Native American group used a special system for watering the plants

17. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "inhospitable" in paragraph 3?
A. impossible B. unhappy
C. harsh D. having no hospitals

18. It can be inferred from the passage that ______.
A. lizards are the main species that live in the desert
B. rattlesnakes have very strong living instincts
C. mice cannot give birth to babies
D. coyotes feed their babies with grass or meat

19. What is the main impression that the author gives of the desert area?
A. There isn't much to do apart from studying the animals.
B. It's a fascinating place.
C. It's only interesting because of the towns that are there.
D. It's a good place to do scientific research.

20. What sort of people would probably like to visit the Sonorant desert?
A. Shy and reserved B. Careful and economical
C. Generous and friendly D. Active and adventurous

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word that best completes each of the blanks in the following passage.

LEARNING AT A DISTANCE

The idea of distance learning has been in (1) ______ for a long time. In recent years, due to the rapid advances in computer technology, an extremely adaptable method of study has evolved around this idea. Distance learning is becoming increasingly popular with students, and the (2)______ of today's university population is changing as a result. For students whose chosen university is beyond daily travelling distance, studying online using what is known as e–learning is an attractive (3) ______ because it enables them to complete a degree without the expense of paying for accommodation in the (4) ______ of their place of study. Similarly, parents at home bringing up young children can take advantage of this flexible method of study because web–based support materials can (5) ______ with any individual time schedule.

Initially, as e–learning grew in popularity, there was a certain amount of (6) ______ amongst university tutors, who feared that students studying in the isolation of their own home might be (7)______ of daily contact with their fellow students, something they regarded as an important aspect of a university education. It soon became (8) ______, however, that e–learning can actually improve communication, through the creation of so–called "discussion boards", where the students submit their questions online, making them readily (9) ______ to all. This system encourages a lively exchange of opinions between students, and it also means that the tutor's response to each query is immediately available to a wide (10) ______. Nevertheless, it is recognised that human support is still a key factor in the learning experience, and on most distance–learning courses, students are provided with face–to–face contact at some point.

1. A. actually B. continuity C. existence D. duration
2. A. proportion B. composition C. arrangement D. alignment
3. A. favourite B. selection C. preference D. option
4. A. whereabouts B. situation C. vicinity D. precincts
5. A. fit in B. put in C. stay in D. go in
6. A. concern B. trouble C. worry D. attention
7. A. deducted B. deprived C. denied D. deleted
8. A. distinct B. conspicuous
C. evident D. straightforward
9. A. allowable B. applicable C. achievable D. accessible
10. A. audience B. assembly C. reception D. following

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Supply the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets.

1. Father (1–pay) ______ a deposit on the car, but then he (2–tell) ______ that already (3–promise) ______ to someone else.
2. It (4–not be) ______ for the helmet, more motorcyclists (5–kill) ______.

3. (6–tell) ________ about the dangers of mountain–climbing, the boys prepared themselves for the worst.

4. He complained of (7–order) ________ to stay behind.

5. It was clever of you (8–think) ________ up such a plan.

6. She (9–know) ________, she (10–not/provoke) ________ them.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

✍ ***Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition.***

1. I have already told Joe that I won't go to Spain with him, but he's still trying to talk me _____.

2. ________ receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a telex message to Algeria.

3. Grandfather must be tired. He's nodding ________ in his chair.

4. Children should not talk ________ to their parents.

5. I saw Reto's mom lay ________ him when he came home late last night.

6. His name was Benjamin, but he was called Ben ________ short.

7. The applause died ________ after 5 minutes.

8. A shortage of money has forced them to scale ________ the project.

9. Feel free to jump ________ at any moment while we are talking.

10. He accepted my advice ________ reservation.

III. WORD FORM

✍ ***Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. The audience was rather (warm) ______ about the play.

2. Tonight's programme is a(n) (deep)________ look at the long–term effects of unemployment.

3. To a(n) (side)________, it may appear to be a glamorous job.

4. Early colonists (slave)________ and oppressed the natives.

5. Her style (example)________ modern Italian cooking at its best.

6. The article gives us a few interesting (side)________ on life in Japan in general.

7. You should make a list of all the jobs you have to do and (prior)________ them.

8. He behaves badly to his wife; he is a (boil)________.

9. She reacted angrily to my (intend)______ remarks.

10. Pluto is said to be the (out)________ planet of the solar system.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✍ ***There are ten errors in the passage. Find and correct them. The first one has done as an example.***

THE SAHARA MARATHON

One of the most amazed marathon races in the world is the Marathon of the Sands. It takes places every April in the Sahara Desert in the south of Morocco, a part of the world when temperatures can reach fifty degrees centigrade. The standard length of the marathon is 42.5 kilometres but this one is 240 kilometres long and spends seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and now attracts about two hundred runners, the majority of their ages range from seventeen to forty–seven. About half of them come from France and the rest to all over the world. From Britain it costs £2,500 to enter, this includes return air fares. The race is rapidly getting more and more popular despite, and perhaps because of, the harsh conditions that runners must endure. They have to carry food and something else they need for seven days in a rucksack weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In addition to this, they are given a litre and a half of water every ten kilometres. Incredibly, near all the runners finish the course. One man, Ibrahim El Joual, took part in every race from 1986 to 2004. Runners do suffer terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they lose toenails and skin peels on their foot. However, doctors are always on hand to deal with minor injuries and to make sure that runners do not push themselves too far.

Example: *amazed*
→ amazing

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Fill each gap in the passage with ONE suitable word.***

ANIMAL IMPRINTING

Imprinting is a learning mechanism (1)............ occurs early in the life of certain animal. It is (2)............ this process that they develop a positive (3)............ to members of their own species. No sooner do young birds hatch than they must learn to recognize their mother in (4)............ to be able to follow and keep close to her for their safety. Should this process go (5)............, newly–hatched chicks face the risk of becoming lost, and may come to harm. Given that they possess a high level of (6)............, it would be difficult for the mother to keep the chicks together (7)............ the assistance of imprinting. The process can take really a (8)............ of minutes. The first large moving object the chicks see will automatically become "mother". In normal (9)............, of course, she really is their mother, but under the experimental conditions, it can be almost anything. For instance, if the moving object happens to be an orange balloon on a piece of string, then the balloon becomes "mother". So powerful is this imprinting process that even after a few days, and (10)............the presence of their real mother, the chicks will choose the balloon.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

✍ ***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.***

1. Most of the problems arose because there was no leadership on the committee.
It was the...

2. You have to be very patient to work as a primary school teacher these days.
Working as a primary school teacher calls...

3. If you want to save your eyesight, we must operate immediately.
Only by..

4. For further information, please send a self–addressed envelope to the above address.
Further information can...

5. Pauline isn't one of the people who knows the secret.
Pauline hasn't been let in..

✍ ***Rewrite each of the following sentences with the word given. Do not change the word given.***

6. Sam was really anxious, waiting to see if he had got a place in the cricket team. **(TENTERHOOKS)**
....

7. We want to breathe new life into this project. **(REJUVENATE)**
....

8. I think people who help the old, sick and homeless are very honest people. **(SALT)**
....

9. If you want to be a successful gardener, of course you've got skill in gardening. **(FINGERS)**
....

10. There is a considerable number of choices on offer in this brochure. **(ARRAY)**
....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 ms)

A. *Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.*

1. A. ragged B. blessed C. sacred D. harassed
2. A. prayer B. player C. layer D. mayor
3. A. liberty B. liberation C. brilliant D. primary
4. A. upon B. unless C. until D. undone
5. A. bovine B. sew C. project D. only

B. *Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other words in the group.*

1. A. commence B. email C. conquer D. creature
2. A. internet B. ignorant C. chameleon D. momentary
3. A. peninsula B. relativism C. legitimacy D. perpetuate
4. A. metropolis B. sanitary C. interview D. architecture
5. A. bigoted B. descendant C. nutritious D. artistic

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. I was ______________ by his lack of intelligence. I couldn't believe anyone could be so stupid.
A. shattered B. staggered C. speechless D. startled

2. After much debate, he reached a ______________.
A. manifestation B. consensus C. precision D. cohesion

3. ______________ orangutans live alone.
A. Near all B. Almost all C. The all D. The most

4. We asked him to go back, but he insisted on watching the sun coming down at ________.
A. sunrise B. dawn C. dusk D. twilight

5. I don't suppose you like pineapple, ________?
A. do I B. do you C. don't I D. don't you

6. Many children who get into trouble in their early teens go on to become ____________ offenders.
A. consistent B. insistent C. persistent D. resistant

7. Broadly ____________, learning a foreign language is interesting, but not easy.
A. spoken B. speaking C. to speak D. being spoken

8. Written to be performed on a ______________, Thornton Wilder's play "Our Town" depicts life in a small New England community.
A. stage scenery of bare B. scenery bare of stage
C. stage bare of scenery D. bare of stage scenery

9. When facing problems, it is important to keep a sense of __________.
A. comparison B. Relativity C. proportion D. introspection

10. Not until Kentucky's Mammoth Cave had been completely explored in 1972 __________.
A. when was its full extent realized B. the realization of its full extent
C. was its full extent realized D. that its full extent was realized

11. The food was so delicious that I had a second __________.
A. plate B. serving C. helping D. time

12. He dropped __________ and the coffee spilt all over the carpet.
A. a coffee cup B. a cup of coffee
C. a coffee's cup D. a cup's coffee

13. Primitive people lived very healthily. They drank __________ water and breathed fresh air.
A. fresh B. pure C. clear D. boiled

14. Napoleon III eventually landed in England __________.
A. not only as a dethroned exile. B. but only as a dethroned exile.
C. but a dethroned exile D. but being only a dethroned exile

15. No matter how angry he was, he would never __________ to violence.
A. resort B. recourse C. exert D. resolve

16. The complaints he received were like water off a duck's __________.
A. back B. wings C. feather D. head

17. My mother often __________ our mistakes, whereas my father is very strict and punishes us for even the slightest one.
A. passes B. neglects C. avoids D. overlooks

18. Jim __________ care of himself. He left home when he was 16 and has been on his own since then.
A. used to take B. is used to take
C. is used to taking D. used to be taken

19. The change in timetable will __________ many students having to catch an earlier bus.
A. mean B. lead C. result D. cause

20. His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very __________.
A. open–minded B. kind–hearted
C. narrow–minded D. absent–minded

III. READING COMPREHENSION: (20 MS)

A. Reading 1 (10 ms)

Archaeological records–paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands–indicate that humans have been predominantly right–handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right hand is **depicted** as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right–handed.

Cro–Magnon cave paintings some 27,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro–Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right–handers. Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in toolmaking: **implements** flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a righthanded toolmaker) can be distinguished from those flaked with a counter–clockwise rotation (indicating a left–handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer clues. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present–day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left–to–right stroke direction (by right–handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left–handers).

Still other evidence comes from **cranial morphology**: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the **hemispheres** corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right– or left–sided dominance is not exclusive to modern Homo Sapiens. Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right–handed, as we are.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Human ancestors became predominantly right–handed when they began to use tools.
B. It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
C. Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right–handed for over a million years.
D. Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.

2. What does the author say about Cro–Magnon paintings of hands?
A. Some are not very old. B. It is unusual to see such paintings.
C. Many were made by children. D. The artists were mostly right–handed.

3. The word "**depicted**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to __________.

A. written B. portrayed C. referred D. mentioned

4. When compared with implements "**flaked with a counter–clockwise rotation**" (line 14), it can be inferred that " **implements flaked with a clockwise motion**" (lines 13) are ____________.

A. more common B. larger

C. more sophisticated D. older

5. The word " **cranial morphology** " in line 18 is closest in meaning to "_____________".

A. the form of crane B. the form of body

C. the study of physical bodies D. the study of skulls

6. The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because ________.

A. the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified

B. it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors

C. the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives

D. it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

7. The word "**hemispheres**" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

A. differences B. sides C. activities D. studies

8. Why does the author mention Homo erectus and Homo habilis in line 22?

A. To contrast them with modern humans.

B. To explain when human ancestors began to make tools.

C. To show that early humans were also predominantly right–handed.

D. To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large.

9. All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness EXCEPT __________.

A. ancient artwork B. asymmetrical skulls

C. studies of tool use D. fossilized hand bones

10. Which of the following conclusions is suggested by the evidence from cranial morphology (line 18)?

A. Differences in the hemispheres of the brain probably came about relatively recently.

B. There may be a link between handedness and differences in the brain's hemispheres.

C. Left–handedness was somewhat more common among Neanderthals.

D. Variation between the brain's hemispheres was not evident in the skulls of Homo erectus and Homo habilis.

B. Reading 2 (10 ms)

In the late eighteenth century, battles raged in almost every corner of Europe, as well as in the Middle East, South Africa, the West Indies, and Latin America. In reality, however, there was only one major war during this time, the war between Britain and France. All other battles were **ancillary** to this larger conflict, and were often at least partially related to its antagonists' goals and strategies. France sought total domination of Europe. This goal was obstructed by British independence and Britain's efforts throughout the continent to thwart Napoleon; through treaties, Britain built coalitions (not dissimilar in concept to today's NATO) guaranteeing British participation in all major European conflicts.

These two antagonists were poorly matched, insofar as they had very unequal strengths: France was predominant on land, Britain at sea. The French knew that, short of defeating the British navy, their only hope of victory was to close all the ports of Europe to British ships. Accordingly, France set out to overcome Britain by extending its military domination from Moscow to Lisbon, from Jutland to Calabria. All of this entailed tremendous risk, because France did not have the military resources to control this much territory and still protect itself and maintain order at home.

French strategists calculated that a navy of 150 ships would provide the force necessary to defeat the British navy. Such a force would give France a three–to–two advantage over Britain. This advantage was deemed necessary because of Britain's superior sea skills and technology, and also because Britain would be fighting a defensive war, allowing it to win with fewer forces. Napoleon never lost sight of his goal, because Britain represented the last substantial impediment to his control of Europe. As his force neared that goal, Napoleon grew increasingly impatient and began planning an immediate attack.

However, Britain anticipated Napoleon's imminent invasion and decided that its only hope was to take the offensive immediately. "Napoleon," the British general Wellington once observed," never in his life had the patience for a defensive war." Indeed, in all **ventures** Napoleon tried to take the offensive on all fronts, and at all costs. Had he earlier postponed the Russian expedition, for example, he might not only have conquered Russia, but might also have conserved enough power to command the continent. In the end, the British **gambit** succeeded, and Britain's sea power overwhelmed Napoleon's forces.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to __________.

A. summarize the prelude to the naval conflict between France and England

B. prove that Britain's superior' naval power was effective in conquering Europe

C. demonstrate the futility of a land power trying to block ports effectively

D. trace the history of social relations between England and France

2. The word "**ancillary**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to '________'.
A. secondary B. central C. subsequent D. harmful

3. The word "**antagonists**" in line 4 is closest in meaning to "________".
A. people B. enemies C. navies D. kings

4. According to the passage, France's ultimate goal during the wars was to ____________.
A. secure its borders, which were contested by neighbors
B. protect Europe from British domination
C. develop a stronger navy
D. take control of the entire continent

5. According to the passage, the British army fought France ________.
A. only at sea
B. in almost all of France's European offensives
C. only when Britain's borders were attacked
D. in the West Indies and South Africa, but nowhere else

6. It can be inferred that France's efforts to close the continent's ports ____________.
A. guaranteed its later victory over Britain
B. was entirely unattainable
C. increased the chances of a successful rebellion at home
D. required it to conquer South Africa as well

7. The word "**impediment**" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
A. comment B. residue
C. dismemberment D. obstacle

8. According to the passage, France believed a large advantage was necessary to defeat the British navy for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**: ________.
A. The British navy had superior sailors.
B. The British were engaged in several other wars at the time.
C. The British would be fighting defensively.
D. The British possessed better ships and weaponry than did the French.

9. It can be inferred from the passage the British general Wellington ________.
A. had no respect for Napoleon's skills as a general
B. enjoyed gambling
C. expected to gain an advantage by forcing Napoleon to fight defensively
D. opposed Britain's participation in defense treaties with other European countries

10. The word "**gambit**" in line 25 is closest in meaning to "________".
A. calculated risk B. virtual reality
C. refreshing change D. dubious victory

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: (10 MS)

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (1) ____________ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial (2) ________ and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our reaction (3) ________ something, and it may well be that we unconsciously express views that we are trying to hide. The art of being (4) __________ lies in picking up these signals, realizing what the other person is trying to say, and acting (5) ________ they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are in fact reluctant to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also indicate feelings, and interviewers often pay particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance, while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character traits, and (6) ________ stability. This raises the awkward question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, and the further problem of (7) ______ such tests actually produce reliable results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable intrusion (8) ____ their private lives.

After all, a prospective employer would hardly ask a candidate to run a hundred meters, or expect his or her family doctor to provide (9)............... medical information. Quite apart from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is ________ to be a conscientious employee or a values colleague?

Question 1:	A. reckon	B. rely	C. trust	D. estimate
Question 2:	A. expressiveness	B. expressed	C. expression	D. expressive
Question 3:	A. for	B. on	C. with	D. to
Question 4:	A. successful	B. humble	C. good at	D. tactful
Question 5:	A. so that	B. so	C. as	D. as if
Question 6:	A. psychological	B. physical	C. similar	D. relevant
Question 7:	A. those	B. whether	C. that	D. these
Question 8:	A. at	B. in	C. into	D. on
Question 9:	A. confidential	B. secretive	C. reticent	D. classified
Question 10:	A. bound	B. eligible	C. capable	D. likely

Part B: WRITTEN TEST

I. SUPPLY THE SUITABLE TENSE OR FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. (10 MS)

1. I proposed that the project ____________ (complete) within a year.
2. She dedicated her life to ____________ (work) for peace.
3. They wrote ____________ (thank) us for the present.

4. The woodwork ________________ (recently give) a fresh coat of paint.
5. Within minutes of ________________ (introduce) they were chatting away like old friends.
6. He __________ (be) on the computer all morning, chatting with his friends.
7. Everyone is being very secretive—there's something____________ (cook).
8. It was an opportunity ________________ (not miss)
9. Her head felt as if it__________ (burst).
10. I __________ (panic) when I saw smoke coming out of the engine

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (10 MS)

1. The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance was turned ____.
2. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted came__________ a good answer.
3. I agree with most of what you said, but I can't go ________ your idea of letting children leave school at 14.
4. What chemical is this? It's giving ________ a horrible smell.
5. Learning English isn't so difficult once you get ________ it.
6. Venomous snakes have modified teeth connected ______ poison glands in which the venom is secreted and stored.
7. The effects of the anaesthetic wore ________ after a couple of hours.
8. The secretary was reduced ______ tears by the manager's behavior.
9. Owing to circumstances ______our control, the flight to Rome has been cancelled.
10. The boss hasn't told me anything yet, but I think it's only the lull ______ storm.

III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE GIVEN WORDS. (10 MS)

1. __________ plays an important part in determining a person's character. (bring)
2. Age and experience will be __________ factors in our choice of candidate. (determine)
3. There has been a further small ________ against the dollar. (value)
4. Parents' natural desire to protect their children should be __________ by the child's need for independence. (balance)
5. Marv's death is listed as "Death by ________" which means he was not where he was supposed to be. (adventure)
6. The whistle was __________ to the human ear. (audio)
7. ____________ musicians or sports players are paid for what they do, but do not do it as their main job. (profession)

8. He ______________ and fell into the water. (balance)
9. A __________ is a flag which has three bands of different colours, especially the French and Irish national flags. (color)
10. I have just seen a __________ with her newly–born cubs. (wolf)

IV. FIND TEN MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM: (10 MS)

Edwin Hubble was an American astronomer who research led to discoveries about galaxies and the nature of the universe. He settled a long debate by demonstrating that the Andromeda nebula located outside our galaxy, establishing the islands universe theory, which states that galaxies exist outside of our own. His study of the distribution of galaxies resulted from Hubble's Constant, a standard relationship between a galaxy distance from the earth and its speed of recession.

In 1925, Hubble had devised a classification system for the structure of galaxies and provided conclusively observational evidence for the expansion of the universe. His work pushed the one–hundred–inch Mount Wilson telescope beyond its capability and provided strong impetus for the construction of an instrument twice of its size at Mount Palomar, which Hubble used during her last years of research. The telescope that bears his name was launched on a space shuttle in 1990 and orbits the earth, collecting datum about the size of the universe.

1. ________ → ________
2. ________ → ________
3. ________ → ________
4. ________ → ________
5. ________ → ________
6. ________ → ________
7. ________ → ________
8. ________ → ________
9. ________ → ________
10. ________ → ________

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: (10 MS)

In Canada in addition (1) ______ calls for a more diverse student body and faculty, many educators and students advocate a more diverse undergraduate curriculum at colleges and universities. Arguing that traditional college curriculum at colleges and universities. Arguing that traditional college curriculums (2) ________ too much on the history and culture of white males, they (3) ________ a more multicultural curriculum that does not ignore women and minority cultures. (4) ________ contend that advocates of a multicultural curriculum are constrained by their own narrow ideological perspectives, and (5) ______ they have disdain for traditional moral, intellectual,andaesthetic judgment.Thesetraditionalistsargue(6) ________ an undergraduate curriculum that emphasizes a core of knowledge that lies within the Western (7) _______ tradition. Most colleges and (8) ____________ in the United States and Canada offer some courses (9) ________ focus on traditional Western culture in addition to others that (10) ___________ multicultural themes.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20 MS)

1. I beg you, in a sincere way, to spare his life. **(heart)**
→ I beg you, from____________________________, to spare his life.

2. The banking world was changing minute by minute. **(wind)**
→ ______________________ was blowing through the banking world.

3. The climber nearly died when they found him
→ The climber was on ____.

4. It seems some students are absent today.
→ We seem to ____.

5. We will punish the culprit of the crime.
→ Those responsible ____.

6. I'm not a fool to believe that.
→ I'm not so ____

7. She has to run away for fear that he may one day kill her.
→ In case ____

8. She had the impression that someone was dogging her steps,
→ She was ____

9. The government must be seen to be completely honest and morally good. **(white)**
→ The government must be seen ____________________________________

10. Even now, I still don't understand why he did it. **(day)**
→ __________________________________ I still don't understand why he did it.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH - PHÚ YÊN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

✍ ***Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others. (5 points)***

1. A.modal B. model C. modest D. modern
2. A. beard B. cheer C. heard D. weird
3. A. cue B. hue C. queue D. suede
4. A. brooch B. mould C. proud D. shoulder
5. A. issue B. passion C. tissue D. vessel

✍ ***Choose the word which has the stressed syllable in different position from the others.(5 points)***

1. A. diagram B. diagonal C. diaper D. diamond
2. A. citizen B. circular C. citadel D. civilian
3. A. confident B. continue C. contention D. contain
4. A. resentment B. recompense C. reconcile D. recognize
5. A. appreciate B. arbitrary C. appetite D. arable

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE WHICH BEST COMPLETES EACH SENTENCE

1. A person who has drunk too much alcohol would........
A. stagger B. swagger C. tramp D. prowl

2. It takes roughly 4,000 pounds of petals to make a single pound of rose oil.
A. as much as B. amazingly C. more or less D. relatively

3. Six novels a year, you say? He's certainly a......writer.
A. fruitful B. fertile C. virile D. prolific

4. The party's election......proved to be successful.
A. campaign B. movement C. struggle D. fight

5. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but....it is clear that he is a great artist.
A. in the aftermath B. by the time
C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality

6. Who would take the Hippocratic oath?
A. a barrister B. a priest C. a doctor D. a soldier

7. Nations that live in concord are nations that live together in peace.
A. war B. harmony C. conformity D. happiness

8. .....receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a telex message to Algeria.
A. on B. In C. With D. By

9. My passport.....last month, so I will have to get anew one.
A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. terminated

10. I am never free on Tuesday evening as I have a......arrangement to go to the cinema with a friend.
A. long – standing B. long – lived
C. long –range D. long – lasting

11. This school has the highest.....standards in the area.
A. learning B. intelligence C. academic D. study

12. They are.......to be married next year.
A. planned B. prepared C. intended D. engaged

13. The general was always......about his campaigns.
A. praising B. congratulating
C. complimenting D. boasting

14. The room was....of strangers.
A. full B. complete C. replete D. filled

15. Prices are very.....these days.
A. big B. expensive C. increased D. high

16. In Britain the.....on a letter is now twelve pence.
A. postage B. posting C. post D. postal

17. The town stands on the south side of the....road to London.
A. top B. main C. quick D. leading

18. The Minister listened to arguments for and.....the planned airport.
A. from B. away from C. down D. against

19. After the....... of the climbers, the police were thanked for their work.
A. rescue B. freedom C. help D. safety

20. In some countries, more and more young people now need.....teeth.
A. false B. spare C. untrue D. unnatural

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ ***Reading 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer.***

AMERICA ONLINE

America online is one of the big names on the internet, and unlike many other digital companies, it actually makes a profit. But the company which its rivals call the 'Cyber–cockroach' was launched only in 1992. Before that it was a small firm called Control Video games. Then Steve Case, a former Pizza Hut marketing executive arrived and took the company online. Innovative, fast moving and user–friendly, America Online appeals to people who want to surf the internet, but who more do not have a lot of experience. For the same reason,techies, people who think they are more expert with computers, look down on America Online and its users. Recently, America Online or (AOL, as it calls itself) joined with Time Warner– a multi–million dollar movie and magazine company – to create a multimedia giant.

Now, AOL has begun to expand aboard. In many European countries, including the United Kingdom, it is hard to buy a company magazine that does not have a free AOL introductory offer. The company also puts advertisements onto the television, and employs people to hand out its free introductory disks at places like train stations. As the internet gets faster AOL is changing. With many homes getting high–speed connection through fiber **optic** cables or the new ADSL technology, the 'Cyber–cockroach' will have to show that, like real cockroach, it can survive in almost any environment

1. What is the passage about
A. A computer company B. A Software company
C. An internet company D.A video company

2. Who does Steve Case work for
A. AOL B. Pizza Hut
C. Control Video Corporation D. None of these

3. How do 'techies' feel about America Online
A. They think it is a 'Cyber–cockroach'.
B. They think it is for experts.
C. They think it is a movie and a magazine company.
D. They feel superior to its users.

4. People who use America Online are probably
A. Video game players B. Techies
C. Movie fans D. People new to the internet.

5. America Online is an unusual digital company because
A. It is used to make video games. B. It is innovative.
C. It makes money D. It has joined another company.

6. Which marketing idea is not mentioned?
A. Advertisements on the internet B. Advertisements on TV
C. Free disks in journals D. People giving disks away.

7. What does the article say about AOL's future?
A. It will do well B. It will do badly
C. It will face challenge D. The article doesn't say

8. The passage is about
A. Technology B. A history of the Internet
C. Computer user D. A successful business

9. 'Cyber–cockroach' is
A. America Online B. its rival
C. the internet D. All is wrong

10. The word optic means
A. light B. eye C.communication D. thread

✍ ***Reading 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer (10 points)***

There is a growing concern that mankind is heading toward self–destruction. What are some of the causes of this fear – the following article describes a coal–mining technique that has proven dangerous to the environment.

The federal Surface Mining Act was passed in 1977 for the laudable purpose of protecting the environment from the ravages of strip–mining of coal. for many years environmentalists had fought to get the bill passed. Strip–mining menaces the habitat of wildlife and causes incalculable damage to the environment. The law is explicit on such matters as where strip–mining is prohibited, the disposal of toxic waste, the placement of power lines, and the rights to the public to take part in the control of strip–mining. However, the secretary of the Interior has recently incurred the wrath of environmentalists by advocating numerous proposals that repudiate the existing law.

According to the law, strip–mining is prohibited in national forests, national wildlife refuges, public parks, historic places, and within a specified number of feet from roads, cemeteries, parks, houses and schools. The exception to this prohibition is stated in the words *valid existing rights*, referring to those miners who had rights in protected lands before the law was passed. By redefining "valid existing rights", the Secretary now intends to infringe upon the law by opening over a million acres of national forest and wildlife refuges to strip–mining. Naturally, the National Wildlife Federation is appalled. This new proposal does not augur well for wildlife, which will be destroyed by such latent killers as power lines and tainted ponds near strip–mines.

Why is the Secretary attempting to jettison the regulations to tempestuously gained only a few years ago? He claims that mining companies are losing money and that the new proposals would make mining more lucrative. Irate ecologists repudiate that theory on the basis of a study made by the department of Energy that estimates that the savings to mining companies would be less than five cents per ton of coal.

It doesn't require a sage to foresee the wrangle that is forthcoming between proponents of conservation and the Interior Department. The consensus among environmentalists is that unless they obstruct the Secretary's new regulations, this land will be ravaged and our wildlife severely maimed by strip–mining companies for the sake of a few pennies's profit.

1. From the context of the article, the meaning of strip–mining is
A. the mining of coal on public lands. B. surface mining
C. shaft mining D. illegal mining

2. The Federal Surface Mining Act
A. limits coal production.
B. prohibits strip–mining.
C. restricts strip–mining to specific locations.
D. menaces wildlife.

3. The Secretary of the Interior has
A. rescinded the law. B. angered the environmentalists.
C. been in office for five years. D. destroyed wildlife.

4. The Secretary of the Interior plans to
A. fight the environmentalists. B. break the law.
C. open up public lands to strip–mining. D. protect the environment.

5. The expression *valid existing rights* refers to
A. mining rights in existence before 1977
B. miners' rights that can't be violated.
C. the right to mine coal any place in the USA.
D. the right to mine on protected land.

6. Wildlife is endangered by
A. coal mining B. the Secretary of the Inferior.
C. toxic waste in bodies of water. D. migration paths.

7. The proposed new regulations will
A. curtail the rights of environmentalists.
B. increase the area of strip –mining.
C. help clean up the environment.
D. cost miners a lot of money.

8. The purpose of the new regulations is to
A. create a ravaged land. B. kill wildlife.
C. increase coal miners' profits. D. anger environmentalists.

9. Without the present regulations on strip–mining, profits would increase
A. tremendously B. a little bit
C. not at all. D. by leaps and bounds.

10. The main idea of the article is that
A. changes in the present law would be detrimental to the environment.
B. a powerful government official can change laws.
C. environmentalists protect our land.
D. laws are made to be broken.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

Clean freshwater resources are essential for drinking, bathing, cooking, irrigation, industry, and for plant and animal (1) ____. Unfortunately, the global supply of freshwater is (2) ____ unevenly. Chronic water shortages (3) ____ in most of Africa and drought is common over much of the globe. The (4) ____ of most freshwater supplies – groundwater (water located below the soil surface), reservoirs, and rivers – are under severe and (5) ____ environmental stress because of overuse, water pollution, and ecosystem degradation. Over 95 percent of urban sewage in (6) ____ countries is (7) ____ untreated into surface waters such as rivers and harbors.

About 65 percent of the global freshwater supply is used in (8) ____ and 25 percent is used in industry. Freshwater (9) ____ therefore requires a reduction in wasteful practices like (10) ____ irrigation, reforms in agriculture and industry, and strict pollution controls worldwide.

1. A. survive B. survived C. surviving D. survival
2. A. delivered B. distributed C. provided D. given
3. A. exist B. lie C. show D. stay
4. A. resources B. springs C. sources D. starting
5. A. increasing B. growing C. climbing D. ascending
6. A. growing B. miserable C. poverty D. developing
7. A. recharged B. discharged C. charged D. discharging
8. A. farming B. planting C. agriculture D. growing
9. A. reservation B. conservation C. preservation D. retention
10. A. ineffective B. illogical C. irrational D. inefficient

WRITTEN TEST

I. USE THE CORRECT TENSE / FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. (10 POINTS)

1. Scarcely they (move) into the new house when their friends came in.
2. I feel as if my head (be) on fire now, doctor.
3. I wish I (see) more of him before the war.
4. You (not lock) the front door. Here is the key.
5. It's high time that you (get) down to more serious work.
6. Only by operating immediately we (save) your eyesight.
7. The police caught him (climb) over the garden wall.
8. This is the first time that his authority (challenge).
9. I object to people (criticize) me unfairly.
10. But for my father's money, we (not get) over that problem.

II. PUT IN SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERB PARTICLES.

1. If you think I'm wrong, check in the encyclopedia. I'm sure it will bear me......
2. Because of pressure of work, he had to put....his summer holidays until October.
3. We want to give younger players a chance in the team. That's why we've decided to leave you....of next Saturday's match.
4. They're very two –faced. They're very nice to her when she's there, but they run her....behind her back.
5. I'd like to put.....a proposal. I suggest we start production in May.
6. The government intend to take very serious measures against this interference in their country's affairs. They do not rule.....the possibility of military action.
7. "The drinks are....the house!" said the smiling landlord to his customers on Christmas morning.
8. Mr. Wilson's...the high jump. He has been caught fiddling the accounts.
9. This is a very important decision. All our lives are.....stake.
10. It always pays to buy high quality goods.......the long run it's cheaper.

III. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. She gave a solemn.........to respect their decision.(take)
2. The Stock Exchange is.... to likely political changes (sense)
3. The situation is so...in some cities now that it is difficult to see any solution. (chaos)
4. I think it's sheer.....to get married in church if you don't believe in God (hypocrite)
5. The new...has certainly made things a lot easier in the town center since it has taken away all the through traffic. (pass)
6. The book is full of scientific....(technique)
7. Burning coal is an.....way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (economy)
8. Chinese writers published articles claiming that their own people were.... incapable of operation machines, let alone inventing new ones. (inherent)
9. British universities are....good, but the pool of top scientific talent trickling from them amounts to 0.01% of the working population. (deny)
10. The meeting has been.....arranged for 3.00 p. m next Friday. (provide)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10 POINTS)

1. According to a team of scientists, there are evidence that Mount Everest is
A B C
still rising.
D

2. The colour of a star depends on the heat, and how much energy it produces.
A B C D

3. There are more potatoes cultivated than any the other vegetable crop worldwide.
A B C D

4. If one doesn't have respect for himself, you can't expect others to respect him.
A B C D

5. The governor, with his wife and children, are at home watching
A B C
the election returns on television.
D

6. After studying all the new materials,the student was able to rise his test
A B C D
score by twenty–five points.

7. The staff worked throughout night to meet the client's deadline.
A B C D

8. World hunger it is one of the most urgent prolems that we face today.
A B C D

9. Because it was unsafe and too expensive to repair, the 70–years–old building had to be demolished.
A B C D

10. Hardly he had enter the office when he realized that he had forgotten his wallet.
A B C D

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (10 POINTS)

✍ ***Find a suitable word to fill in the blank.***

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1)______ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world carries on consuming two–thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (2)______ to stay alive, we are rapidly destroying the resource we have by (3)______ all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (4)______ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (5)______ We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (6)______ the planet's ability to support people is being reduced at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are (7)______increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's (8)______ resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9)______ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will (10)______ indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 POINTS)

✍ ***Rewrite these sentences, using exactly the words provided.***

1. My bank manager and I get on together very well. (terms) – I

2. People's race, creed, or color is not taken into account when they apply for job with us. (irrespective) – Anyone

3. The directors of the company consulted one another to formulate a new scheme. (heads) – The

4. All his schemes came to nothing (smoke) – All

5. The police adopted every possible method of search to trace the culprits (stone)

6. I treated him in the same way as he had treated me (paid)

7. You have said exactly the right thing (nail)

8. Steady work is sure to be rewarded eventually. (run)

9. This reminds me of an amusing incident (puts)

10. He maintained his position against his adversary. (ground)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - QUẢNG NAM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest of the same line.***

1. A. sovereign B. fountain C. determine D. routine
2. A. Venus B. plus C. minus D. interest
3. A. Thames B. thyme C. theory D. Thomas
4. A. coverage B. beverage C. rouge D. gauge
5. A. merchant B. sergeant C. commercial D. term

✍ ***Choose the word in each line that has the stressed syllable different from the rest.***

6. A. absurdity B. particular C. polyphony D. politician
7. A. substantial B. stalactite C. alkali D. opportune
8. A. evidence B. persuasively C. interval D. custody
9. A. advocate B. regime C. adverbial D. apostle
10. A. mediocre B. academic C. environment D. opportunist

II. GRAMMAR–VOCABULARY

1. I only speak English.... a little Spanish.
A. nor B. so C. and D. but

2. She said she would be punctual for the opening speech,.......... she were late?
A. but what if
B. how about
C. and what about
D. so if

3. This monument............ solders who died in the war
A. celebrates
B. remembers
C. remends
D. commemorates

4. With the end of childhood, and the.............. of adolescence, young peole tend to experience profound emotional changes
A. onset B. foregone C. outlook D. off–peak

5. By using all the latest technology, the yatchman managed to cross the Atlantic in....time
A. quickest B. lightning C. top D. record

6. When you are learning a language at home, you can work at your own ....

A. speed B. pace C. way D. mind

7. He comes from the small fishing town of Nyree, which is 550 kilometers ..... Leeds

A. northeast B. Northeastof

C. the northeast D. the northeast of

8. I won't have a whisky,thank you. It's not that I don't drink,..... that I don't drink and drive

A. but also B. but rather C. except D. so

9. There are very few writers who have........... much material success in their own lifetimes

A. realized B. owned C. enjoyed D. possessed

10. I'm afraid Tim doesn't take much care over his homework. He usually does it.......

A. any old how B. any how C. how on earth D. how come

11. "Did Jane pass her exam?" "Yes, but only just. It was........... The pass mark was forty–five percent and she got forty – six"

A. a narrow escape B. a tight spot C. a clear cut D. a close thing

12. I didn't get wet, having remembered............. my umbrella

A. taking B. to take C. having taken D. to be taking

13. "Therte is no further treatment we can give" said Dr. Jekyll." "We must let the disease takes its............."

A. course B. end C. term D. way

14. What a mad thing to do! You could all have been killed! It was.............. folly!

A. merely B. only C. sheer D. wild

15. I am.......... aware of the need to obey the rules of the competition

A. far B. much C. well D. greatly

16. It............. able to finish it in an hour

A. couldn't be too hard if you are

B. couldn't be too hard if you had been

C. can't have been too hard if you had been

D. can't have been too hard if you were

17. I feel terrible. I didn't sleep.......... last night

A. an eye B. a wink C. a jot D. an inch

18. I was so exhaushted that I went out like.......

A. a light B. a baby C. a candle D. a log

19. He gave me a good............. He told me to take her some flowers

A. tip B. advice C. hint D. clue

20. Don't worry about making a noise. The children are wide..............

A. waking B. awake C. woken D. awoke

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

There is one kind of pain for which nobody has yet found a cure – the pain that comes from the ending of a relationship. The relationship could be a marriage, a love affair or a deep friendship, in fact, any strong emotional tie between people. Such a relationship may come to an abrupt but premeditated end: or it may simply fade away slowly as people and circumstances change. You may be the one to "break it off", with a short note or a brief phone call. Or you may be on the receiving end, like the soldier who dreads getting a " Dear John "letter from a girl friend who has got tired of waiting. But however it ended and whoever decided to end it, the pain is equally hard to bear. It is a sort of death, and it requires the same period of mourning, the same time for grief.

Although there is no cure for grief, we cannot help looking for one, to ease the pain and to make us forget our tears. We seek refuge in other relationships, we keep ourselves busy with work, we try to immerse ourselves in our hobbies. Perhaps we start to drink more than we should to drown our sorrows or we follow the conventional advice and join a club or society. But these things only relieve the symtoms of the illness: they can not cure it. Moreover, we are always in a hurry to get rid of our grief. It is as if we were ashamed of it. We feel that we should be able to "pull ourselves together ". We try to convince ourselves, as we bite on the pillow, that we are much too old to be crying. Some peole bury their grief deep inside themselves, so that nobody will guess what they are going through. Others seek relief by pouring their hearts out to their friends, or to anyone else who can offer a sympathetic shoulder to cry on. But after a while, even our friends start to show their impatience, and suggest with their reproachful glances that it is about time we stopped crying. They, too, are in a hurry for the thing to be over.

It is not easy too explain why we adopt this attitude to emotional pain, when we would never expect anyone to overcome physical pain simply by an effort of will power. Part of the answer must lie in the nature of grief itself. When the love affair dies, you cannot believe that you will ever find another person to replace the one who has gone so completely out of your life. Even after many, many months, when you think that you have begun to learn to live without your lost love, something– a familiar place, a snatch of music, a whiff of perfume – will suddenly bring the bitter – sweet memories flooding back. You choke back the tears and the desperate, almost angry, feeling that you are no better now than the day the affair ended.

And yet, grief is like an illness that must run its course. Memories do fade eventually, a healing skin does start to grow over the wound, the intervals between sudden glimpses of the love you have lost do get longer. Bit by bit, life resumes the normal flow. Such is the complexity of human nature that we can even start to feel guilty as these things start to happen, as if it were an insult to our lost love that we can begin to forget at all.

The important thing to admit about grief, then, is that it will take its time. By trying to convince ourselves that it ought to be over sooner, we create an additional tension which can only make things worse. People who have gone through the agony of a broken relationship – and there are few who have not – agree that time is the "greater healer". How much time is needed will vary from person to person, but psychiatrists have "a rule of thumb" : grief will last as long as the original relationship lasted. The sad thing is that, when the breakdown occurs, we can only stumble over the stories beneath our feet. It is dark ahead, and you will feel painfully many times before we begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

1. Relationships often come to an end because.........
A. the feeling of the people were not very deep
B. people do not realize the pain they can cause
C. people do not always stay the same
D. very few people really know how to love

2. One way to get over a broken relationship is to.......
A. write a "Dear John's letter B. form new relationships
C. make a brief phone call D. try to forget the other person

3. If you seek advice on what to do about a broken relationship, you will probably be told to..................
A. pull yourself together(use your will power)
B. keep busy at work
C. find someone else D. join a club

4. Often we are ashamed when we cry because....................
A. we think it is a childish thing to do
B. we do not expect our unhappiness to last so long
C. we are worried about what others will think of us
D. only children and babies cry

5. You tell your friends about your unhappiness because
A.you hope it will make you feel better
B. you want them to hear the story from you
C. you feel sure that they have had similar experiences
D. you want them to feel sorry for you

6. When your friends get tired of listening to you they will......
A. tell you to pull yourself together.
B. try to advoid your company
C. show by their expressions that they have had enough
D. help you to get over your grief

7. We are upset by reminders of our lost love because they come so.......
A. unexpectedly B. Rapidly
C. frequently D. rarely

8. Memories continue to upset you, and this makes you feel that you.....
A. will never get over your grief B. have no will power
C. are utterly alone D. have made no progress at all

9. If we try to recover too quickly from grief we shall make ourselves.....
A. nervous B. tense C. ill D. unpopular

10. Psychiatrist tell you that grief will last as long as the original relationship. This calculation is......
A. the result of scientific research
B. no more than a hopeful guess
C. generally true but with many exceptions
D. based on a deep understanding of human nature

✍ Reading 2

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perfrom a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The reward of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many mordern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyaty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperstion in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are example of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation. Latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goal; it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

A. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict

B. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes

C. To offer a brief definition of cooperation

D. To urge readers to cooperate more often

2. The word *cherished* in line 2 is closet in meaning to

A. prized B. agreed on C. defined D. set up

3. The word *fuse* in line 4 is closet in meaning to

A. react B. unite C. evolve D. explore

4. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?

A. It was confined to prehistoric times

B. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate

C. it is an ideal that can never be achieved

D. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills

5. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation

A.To experience the satisfaction of cooperation

B. To get rewards for themselves

C. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds

D. To defeat a common enemy

6. Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph

A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades

B. A new business attemps to take customers away from an established company

C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party

D. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow

7. Which of the following is not given as a name for the third type of cooperation

A. Tertiary cooperation B. Accommodation

C. Latent conflict D. Antagonistic cooperation

8. The word fragile in line 17 is closet in meaning to

A. inefficent B. easily broken

C. poorly planned D. involuntary

9. As used throughout the passage, the term common is closet in meaning to which of the following?

A. Ordinary B. Shared C. Vulgar D. popular

10. Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

A. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms

B. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relation

C. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic

D. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

People's personalities...........(1) considerable from one another as there are no two alike. Our............(2) characteristics which determine the patterns of our behaviour, our reactions and temperaments are unparalled...........(3) our personality in the earliest stages of human.

Some...............(4) of character may to some extent be hereditary simulating the..........(5) that identify our parents. Others may...............(6) from the conditions experienced during pragnancy and infancy. Consequently, the environmental factor play a..............(7) role in strenthening or eliminating certain behavioural systems

Undoubtedly, human personality............(8) the most profound and irreversible formation during the first period of its development, yet, certain characteristics may still be................(9) to considerable changes............(10) by different circumstances and situations.

1. A. distinguish	B. differentiate	C. vary	D. change
2. A. insole	B. ingrained	C. in–depth	D. in–acted
3. A. in the event of	B. as token of	C. on account of	D. by means of
4. A. aspects	B. items	C. traits	D. factors
5. A. issues	B. circumstances	C. foundations	D. attributes
6. A. depart	B. change	C. rise	D. stem
7. A. crucial	B. fatal	C. distinguished	D. lasting
8. A. faces	B. suffers	C. undergoes	D. remains
9. A. open	B. sure	C. obliged	D. subject
10. A. negotiated	B. conditioned	C. made	D. earned

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES

1. Henry has studied very hard. He................(know) all the answers.

2. Don't worry that Linda is late. She................(miss) the bus.

3. Why didn't you drink it?

– I didn't like......................(drink) it because I didn't know what it was.

4. No decision................(make) about any future appointment until all suitable candidates..................(interview).

5. I can't get my car.....................(start) on cold mornings.
   – Have you tried................(fill) the radiator with hot water? That sometimes helps.

6. Comrade Lee was found..................(work) at great attention in the library.

7. When some money was..................(miss) everyone in the bank was under suspicion.

8. It's a pity you didn't ask because I...........(go) with you to the hospital.

II. PHRASAL VERBS

✍ ***Fill in each blank with a suitable particle or preposition.***

1. What a mess! Sam's toys haven't been put.............
2. I must warn you that if you have anything to say, it'll be taken........ and may be used in evidence against you.
3. Cheques should be made............. to Wellington plc
4. I'm in no hurry. I'll hang........... here until you 're ready.
5. The little boy's ears stuck........... from under his school cap.
6. I am Polish....... birth, but I have French nationality.
7. Your plan doesn't allow...........changes in the weather.
8. How are you........... for work?
9. He muttered a few words and........... that he left.
10. .... its new conductor, the orchestra has established an international reputation.

III. WORD FORMATION

1. He is the third.......................... caught by the guards today intruding into the no–entry territory (PASS)
2. Now that you have finished your studies, you can feel absolutely............... being under no pressure any longer (CARE)
3. In some societies, most female employees still have the feeling that they are.............. (PAY)
4. Many family............... are due in part to our modern lifestyles (BREAK)
5. This discovery makes a............ of previous theories (SENSE)
6. Though nearly twenty, he was barely................. (LITERACY)
7. I think this generator has............. its usefulness and shoul be sold (LIVE)
8. It's a mistake to............... the price of something with its true value (EQUAL)
9. .... fruit juice contains no extra sugar (SWEET)
10. She's got a very................. mind (PERCEIVE)

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Fill in each of the numbered blank in the following passage with one suitable one.***

Conversation are such common, everyday events that we easily take them for granted and assume that they require no special skills. Yet at some time or..........(1) most of us have problems talking with other people. You may..........(2) yourself unable to get a.............(3) in edgways, and feel foolish and inadequate. Sometimes you have to interrupt rudely, and are.........(4) feeling that, to other people, you must seem unpleasantly aggressive. Or having been desperate to speak, you do not know how to stop and risk..........(5) considered boring.

Eveyone sometimes find it difficult to strike..........(6) conversations. The importance of being able to start conversation is clear. To have relationships, you have to meet people and get to know them. To get to know them, you have to talk to them. At some point,..............(7) has to be an opening line, but how do you know what to say? Conversations often begin when one person remarks, "Beautiful weather, isn't it?" or asks some other cliched question. Conversation openers are.........(8) original – the anxiety of making the first approach is not conducive to creative thought – but this does not matter. What does matter is that these openers are recognized......... (9) what they are – attempts at starting a conversation. The words are unimportant, the fact that they have been...........(10) is.

V. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✍ ***Identify 10 errors in the following passage.***

Before I went for my interview for the job with the Cramer and Blake Services, I talk to a few people and found out some informations about the company. This strategy worked very effectively as it gave the impression that I was keen and committed and I was offered the job by the personal manager on the spot.

I was absolutely delighted at first, but soon I discovered that my new boss, Tom, worked totally hard, spending all his time in the office and never leaving before 8 p.m. He expected the same level of commitment from his employers – the workload he expected each one of us to carry was deeply unreasonable. He accused anyone who didn't work overtime regularly of not making their fair share and letting the team down. I decided to put up to the situation without complaining for a while but finally I felt I had to confront Tom. I told Tom I wasn't prepared to work so hard for such a low salary. Tom said that I had great potential and could easily get to the top If I was prepared to have an effort. However, he absolutely refused to reduce my workload and so I decided to hand out my resignation.

Just a week later, I got another job with Cramer and Blake's main competitors. Now I'm earning twice as high as my old boss, and my job's twice as interesting. I work equally long hours – but I'm glad I moved. I haven't got to the top yet – but I'm well on the way.

VI. SENTENCE REWRITING

1. My brother doesn't know whether he should move to live in the country (MIND)

....

2. She never stops finding faults with those she does not like (LIMIT)

....

3. He liked the new job straight away (EASE)

....

4. Don't the hinges need to be greased? (TIME)

....

5. His colleague will do anything to avoid confrontation (LENGTHS)

....

6. He wouldn't have been upset if you hadn't lied about your training background

It...

7. We expect everything to be all right at tomorrow's conference.

Nothing...

8. It's common knowledge that shower are better for you than baths.

Showers...

9. We aren't responsible for the construction projects in Southampton any longer.

No longer... control.

10. The hijackers haven't let any of the hostages go.

The hijackers... free.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. swear B. spear C. wear D. bear
2. A. fought B. bought C. drought D. nought
3. A. modern B. loath C. mode D. loan
4. A. nervous B. birthday C. third D. worry
5. A. what B. where C. why D. who

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

1. A. millennium B. lecture C. different D. grocery
2. A. energy B. applicable C. household D. appliance
3. A. control B. constant C. contour D. contrary
4. A. ignorant B. descendant C. immigrant D. tolerant
5. A. prosperous B. obvious C. oblivious D. vigorous

II. CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE.

1. He turned to a life of crime.......... he had had a normal, happy childhood.
A. as long as B. despite C. even though D. provided that
2. How much longer do we have to wait? This is starting to get on my..........
A. mind B. nerves C. head D. nose
3. Let's.......... together after work and thrash this out between us.
A. come B. gather C. get D. meet
4. Supposing I.......... to tell you how much I admired you, what would you say?
A. am B. could C. were D. would
5. The reason why he gets into trouble so often is that he has a.......... temper.
A. fast B. rapid C. speedy D. quick
6. No way will you beat him. You don't.......... a chance. He's a hundred times better than you are.
A. hold B. run C. possess D. stand
7. Of all the entries received, his was.......... out for special praise.
A. isolated B. brought C. opted D. singled
8. The kitchen is flooded. One of the water pipes must have..........
A. ripped B. burst C. torn D. parted
9. She's even broken the door! Look, the handle has.......... off.
A. come B. parted C. gone D. split
10. I could see the lantern.......... in the dark.
A. gleaming B. glowing C. glistening D. glimmering
11. It was a daring robbery, which took place in.......... daylight.
A. broad B. total C. wide D. absolute
12. Of course you'll pass. You write well and you have an excellent.......... of the subject.
A. grip B. seizure C. embrace D. grasp
13. Chris was.......... between buying a new house and going on a round–the–world cruise.
A. pulled B. torn C. moving D. leaning
14. We had to pay for our food but not for the drinks. They were on the ....
A. house B. cafe C. compliment D. consumption
15. The builders say they will have finished the roof..........
A. by Tuesday
B. at the end of last year
C. as soon as they can
D. without any more delays
16. As well as.......... Spanish, I also speak French and some Russian.
A. speak B. to speak C. to speaking D. speaking

17. The driver asked.......... the town center.

A. that I wanted B. if I wanted C. I wanted D. I would want

18. The event had been well organised and everything ran..........

A. properly B. quickly C. smoothly D. easily

19. "Were you late for the lecture?"

"Yes.......... I got there, it was nearly over."

A. Until B. As soon C. Whenever D. By the time

20. In the airport you are.......... to keep your bags with you at all times.

A. suggested B. demanded C. appealed D. required

III. READING 1

✍ ***For questions 1–10, read the article and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.***

AROUND THE WORLD IN 94 DAYS

In February 2001, at the age of 24, Ellen MacArthur became the youngest and fastest ever woman to sail round the world. After 94 days alone on board her yacht *Kingfisher*, she finished second to Michel Desjoyaux of France in the single–handed Vendée Globe event.

In sport, like life, the winner is usually **fêted**, and runners–up quickly forgotten. This time the roles were reversed and it was Ellen, weighing just 50 kilos and barely 1m60 tall, that really captured people's imaginations and emotions. One newspaper in France, where she was and is a real heroine, summed up the national mood there with the headline 'Well done, Michel, brave Ellen'.

As with many spectacular achievers, the signs were there from an early age, even in the unpromising nautical terrain of **landlocked** Derbyshire. Her great–grandparents were sailing people and a great–uncle was a merchant seaman, but any real link with the sea is tenuous. There was, however, an Auntie Thea who lived on the east coast of England and had a 26–foot sailing boat called *Cabaret*. It took just one trip on the open sea with her aunt to spark off Ellen's lifelong passion. She was eight years old. After that she began saving her pocket money and spent all her spare time reading sailing books in the library, absorbing information like a sponge. With her savings and the help of her grandmother she bought an 8–foot fibreglass dinghy, and from that moment on there was no keeping her away from the water.

Sailing round Britain **single–handed** at the age of 18 was just the start; Ellen had long since set her sights on the Vendée. But finding the money to undertake round–the–world voyages is no easy feat. She wrote 2,000 letters requesting sponsorship and received just two replies, from the Kingfisher company who were looking to expand into France. And in terms of race preparation, if thoroughness was the key to success, Ellen could certainly be considered one of the favourites. In the eight months leading up to the start of the race, she sailed no fewer than 60,000 miles at the helm of her 60–foot *Kingfisher*, far more than the rest of the fleet put together in the same period.

During her three months at sea MacArthur negotiated deadly icebergs, gigantic waves and gale–force winds. She endured the freezing cold of the Antarctic and suffered the blistering heat of the windless doldrums. Racing conditions meant sleeping in 10–minute bursts, a survival suit that stayed on for weeks at a time and hands and wrists covered in sores and cuts. Food was dried or frozen. Water came from a desalinator, which passes sea water through a membrane. 'You don't really wash in the icy waters of the southern ocean,' she laughs. 'Anyway, there's no one to tell you that you smell.'

As Kingfisher crossed the finishing line Ellen was surrounded by hundreds of spectator boats and a cheering crowd of 200,000 lined the shore. Stepping off her yacht she looked remarkably composed and seemed to take the change from solitude to public adulation very much in her stride. Her thoughts, she later confessed, were on the realization that she had fulfilled the ambition that had dominated her life for the previous four or five years. 'Throughout that time my sole focus had been crossing the finishing line, and in the fastest possible time.' Now she could savour that moment.

But despite MacArthur's belief that everyone who finishes the Vendée is a winner, she still feels a sense of disappointment that, having taken the lead from the eventual winner Michel Desjoyaux 10 days from the finish, she did not quite have the energy or good fortune to turn her advantage into victory. 'You have to believe you can win from the start,' she asserts. 'Deep down you're a competitor, you don't climb the mast and come back black and blue just for a cruise. You do it because it's a race.'

The public will now be hoping to see a suitable encore, some new feat of endurance to justify her celebrity status. For Ellen can no longer claim, as she did in her post–race press conference, to be the simple Derbyshire girl with 'no mobile, no credit cards, no money, no nothing'; she is a heroine and an inspiration to others of her generation. As if to reinforce this, and despite her reluctance to take on this role, she later commented: 'If there's one thing I've learned in this past year, it's that deep down in your heart, if you have a dream, then you can and must it happen.'

1. The word **fête** in the second paragraph means

A. to make somebody pleasant. B. to praise somebody.

C. to make somebody happy. D. to give somebody a reward.

2. At the time of her achievement we learn that Ellen

A. enjoyed only short–lived success.

B. was more famous in France than anywhere else.

C. attracted more attention than Michel Desjoyaux.

D. became popular because of her size.

3. The word **landlocked** in the third paragraph means

A. having no seaport. B. having no fresh water.

C. having no land. D. having no sea coast.

4. Where did Ellen's initial interest in sailing come from?

A. She came from a family of sailing enthusiasts.

B. She went to see one of her relatives.

C. She read widely on the subject.

D. She lived near the sea.

5. The word **single–handed** in the fourth paragraph means

A. without any help from anyone else.

B. using only one of one's hands to row.

C. on a boat with only one paddle.

D. on a boat with only one sail.

6. What do we learn about Ellen at the start of the race?

A. People thought she had a very good chance of winning.

B. She was a more experienced sailor than the other racers.

C. She had been waiting for this moment since she was 18.

D. She had gone to great lengths to achieve her ambition.

7. The writer suggests that one cause of discomfort for Ellen at sea was

A. the shortage of water. B. her failure to sleep.

C. extremes of temperature. D. a lack of cooking facilities.

8. According to the writer, when Ellen finished the race, she was

A. overwhelmed by her new–found fame.

B. surprised by the number of people who came to greet her.

C. able to reflect on her achievement.

D. delighted to be amongst people again.

9. According to the writer, Ellen

A. thinks she deserved to win the race.

B. has mixed feelings about the outcome of the race.

C. knew she would win the race.

D. thinks Michel Desjoyaux was lucky to beat her.

10. Which of the following views does the writer express in the last paragraph?

A. She has the power to motivate. B. She has no right to fame yet.

C. Her comments lack depth. D. She needs to change her lifestyle.

✍ READING 2

For gaps 1–10, read the following text and then choose from the list A–M the best phrase given below it to fill each of the spaces. There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

ASTEROID ATTACK

It was just very recently that astronomers warned that a large asteroid, known as 1997 XF11, might hit Earth in the year 2028 (1).......... So, just how concerned should we be about this?

First of all we need to understand (2).......... The asteroid belt, which lies between Mars and Jupiter, consists of lumps of rock and ice which scientists used to think came into being after a planet exploded. Today most scientists believe that the asteroids are fragments left over from material (3).......... when the other planets in the solar system were being formed. NASA estimates that 1,000 to 4,000 asteroids larger than half a mile in diameter cross the Earth's orbit. Of these, scientists have identified 108 PHOs (Potentially Hazardous Objects) (4)..........

The danger actually arises from the kinetic energy released when one of these asteroids, (5).........., enters the Earth's atmosphere. In fact, it is believed that around 140 large asteroids have hit the Earth (6)..........

For example, in 1908, a fragment of ice weighing around 100,000 tons exploded above the sparsely inhabited Lake Tunguska region in Siberia, releasing a fireball (7).......... This resulted in an area of 1,000 square kilometers being flattened. In 1994, a meteor skimming through the Earth's atmosphere was spotted by US spy satellites (8)..........

According to NASA scientists, the chances of being killed directly or indirectly by an asteroid are greater than the chances of being killed by wild animals, fireworks, terrorist bombs and airline hijackings. In fact Dr Victor Clube, an astrophysicist at Oxford University, says that civilizations have a good chance (9).......... In theory, however, a potentially dangerous asteroid millions of miles away would only need a small nudge (10).......... Scientists believe, for example, that a nuclear warhead detonated just off the surface of the asteroid could divert it into a different orbit.

A with 2,000 times the force of the Hiroshima bomb

B and it takes four years to circle the sun

C of being devastated every 3,000 to 4,000 years

D exactly what asteroids are

E that failed to fuse together millions of years ago

F to be shunted into a safer orbit

G travelling at speeds of around 45,000 miles per hour

H and cause a global catastrophe

I since it was formed

J and mistakenly identified as a possible nuclear missile.

K which may pose a threat to mankind

IV. For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

LONDON – THE STUDENT'S CAPITAL?

London is the city which seems to (0).....*draw*....... people like a magnet from across the country every year, not to (1)........... from around the world. London is cool, fashionable and multi–cultural. For the budding student, it is the most incredible arts, academic and entertainment Mecca.

London is one of the few real student capitals of the world. Despite the grime, the (2)........... costs, the troublesome transport system, and the (3)........... sensation of living with eight million people, students (4)........... to the city's universities.

However, rents are steep, with students paying around £75 a week for a room in a (5)........... house. Halls of residence are a little over the price – but of course include meals and (6)...........

Work is plentiful at the moment though, so a part–time job should be easy to (7)........... across, and there are all sorts of graduate opportunities with the best (8)........... of pay in the country. The London institutions try to play (9)........... the cost of living so as not to (10)........... off future students, but there is no doubt about it, London costs money and you will be looking at a sizeable debt on graduating.

0. A. catch B. bring C. draw D. grasp
1. A. say B. include C. utter D. mention
2. A. peak B. high C. money D. extreme
3. A. overestimated B. overawed C. overwhelming D. overloaded
4. A. stem B. wave C. pounce D. flock
5. A. divided B. parted C. shared D. separated
6. A. invoices B. bills C. costs D. receipts
7. A. put B. get C. do D. come
8. A. rates B. terms C. conditions D. means
9. A. up B. at C. out D. down
10. A. set B. run C. write D. put

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Supply the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets.

1. "It's been snowing all night!"
"I hope our flight (not cancel)......."

2. Mrs. Brown (always / forget)...... her pupils' names, which embarrasses her.

3. "Has the plane landed?"
"No. It (ought to / arrive)...... by now, but it's been delayed."

4. Paul (annoy)...... us because he wouldn't do the washing up although he had time.

5. We opened the door and out jumped two big frogs who (swim)...... in through the open window.

6. (eat)...... a lot of junk food is definitely bad for your health.

7. Having defeated the champion in the opening match, she went on (win)...... the tournament.

8. There was no point in promising to help if you don't like (get)...... your hands dirty!

9. The shark (attack)...... in the shallows swam away losing a lot of blood.

10. The dog ran madly along the pavement, (cause)...... panic among the pedestrians.

II. Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box below. Some words can be used twice.

by	down	in	off	out	through	to	up

1. Don't forget to tune.......... tomorrow at 8.15 to find out who killed Lady Redfern in the last episode of our Radio Murder Mystery series.

2. When packing, I always make a checklist so I can check things.......... as I put them in the suitcase.

3. I think it would be best if you put.......... your complaints in a letter addressed to the manager.

4. My karate instructor always singles.......... Robert to demonstrate techniques as he's the best in the class.

5. Jane has always stood.......... her brother even when he was accused of theft and everyone else refused to speak to him.

6. I've got to drive, so I think I'd better stick.......... orange juice, thanks all the same.

7. Are all animals' bodies made.......... of cells?

8. I enjoy looking.......... the encyclopedia from time to time.

9. There was so much snow that our village was completely cut.......... and food had to be brought in by helicopter.

10. They were on holiday there when the civil war broke..........

III. Read the article and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space on the same line. there is an example at the beginning.

IT'S ONLY SKIN DEEP

We are the only animal that chooses what it will look like. True, the chameleon changes color – but not (0)...*willingly*.... Unlike us, it doesn't get up in the morning and ask itself, 'What shall I look like today?', but we can and do. Indeed, the (1)............ of body decoration points to the conclusion that it is a key factor in our development as the (2)............ life–form on our planet. No human society has ever been found where some form of body decoration is not the norm.

By (3)............ their physical appearance, our ancestors distanced themselves from the rest of the animal (4)............ Within each tribe this helped them to mark out differences of role, status and (5)............ Our ancestors developed (6)............ techniques of body decoration for (7)............ reasons. How to show where one tribe ends and another begins? How to memorably underline the (8)............ of that moment when an individual becomes an adult member of society? (9)............, without the expressive capabilities of such 'body language' we would have been (10)............ less successful as a species.

WILL
ANTIQUE
DOMINATE
CUSTOM
KING
KIN
ORDINARY
PRACTICE
SIGNIFY
ARGUE
FINITE

IV. For questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick ✓by the number. If a line has a word which should NOT be there, write the word on the left. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0 ..✓.. I love school sports day. It's a day when we don't have to have
00 ..*a*.. any lessons and we take a part in all kinds of sport. At my school,
1. ...... each class puts together different teams and we compete against
2. ...... each the other. My favorite sport is the high jump and I have
3. ...... represented on my class for three years now. When I took up the
4. ...... high jump, I wasn't sure I could do it up at first. The other kids
5. ...... seemed very tall and I didn't think I would ever be able to jump
6. ...... as high as they could. I joined up a club after school, though,
7. ...... and I soon grew a bit. The training involved building on
8. ...... strength in my legs and learning how to take off properly. When
9. ...... sports day finally came across, I was ready. I still wasn't as
10. ...... tall as some of the older competitors, but I made up for it by
11. ...... being able to jump well. To my surprise, I took over first place and
12. ...... I fell in love with the sport. Since then, I've worked up hard to
13. ...... improve my technique. Sports day is next week and I hope it that

14. ...... I'll be able to do in my best. Of course, now all my friends
15. ...... expect me to win so there's more pressure on me to do well.

V. For questions 1–10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

TESTING... TESTING... TESTING...

Is the nation's obsession with examining (0)...*its*... pupils placing a continuous burden of toil and stress on teachers, parents and children?

At Clapham Manor primary school in south London on Thursday, 24 children, all 10 or 11 years old, sit in silence completing, along with (1)............ estimated 599,976 children in classrooms around the country, a key stage 2 English writing test.

Some fidget, some look around the room, but most (2)............ diligently. They have to deliver one piece of writing from four choices.

Their teacher has read through the paper with them. They have had 15 minutes (3)............ plan and 45 minutes to write. They are in their normal classroom, but some parts of their walls have (4)............ to be covered – aides–to–learning like "explanation" words.

When the exam finishes there is no heavy sighing, (5)............ hint of tears. They just sit while their teacher gathers their papers, and wait (6)............ the next thing, which happens to be The Guardians asking them (7)............ it went. Four thought it was hard. Fourteen thought it was easy. Twelve (8)............ nervous before. Sixteen enjoyed it. Four thought their parents were worried about how they would (9).............

"You don't have to look for things to write – it's just your imagination," said Ali.

"We have done (10)............ many practice tests before this that it was easy," said Rachel.

VI.

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. He thinks that all nurses are women, but he's wrong.
Contrary................................. not all nurses are women.
2. I don't like it when people I don't respect tell me what to do.
I................................. do by people I don't respect.
3. As it gets hotter, I drink more water.
The................................. drink.
4. We are very different indeed.
We have................................. another.
5. It took a long time for the patient to recover completely from his illness.
Only................................. completely from his illness.

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1. There is no need to make such a fuss about it. **(song)**
There is no need................................ about it.
2. He loves his tomato plants. **(pride)**
His tomato plants................................
3. I'm sure young children will love this new film. **(appeal)**
I'm sure................................ young children.
4. The final version of the report was very different from the initial draft. **(resemblance)**
The final version of the report................................ initial draft.
5. I found her explanation very difficult to believe. **(implausible)**
She................................ explanation.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH - ĐỒNG NAI

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.***

1. A. boast B. goal C. load D. oar
2. A. how B. show C. tower D. towel
3. A. banner B. change C. plane D. sales
4. A. appealed B. denied C. hoped D. trained
5. A. computers B. documents C. trees D. Woods

✍ ***Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.***

6. A. abound B. retire C. roommate D. repulse
7. A. compete B. domain C. reply D. rooster
8. A. abandon B. decision C. president D. solution
9. A. domestic B. excellent C. foolhardy D. physical
10. A. consolation B. enthusiasm C. photography D. telepathy

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

✍ ***Choose the correct answer.***

1. Did you really understand all _______ he said?
A. that B. what C. when D. which
2. When the teacher asked Mary what the chemical formula was, her mind was a total __________.
A. void B. empty C. Nothing D. blank
3. I had a strong ___________ that a disaster would occur, and it did.
A. premonition B. prediction C. Forethought D. anticipation

4. No offence intended _______ I think you haven't understood the problem correctly.
A. if B. when C. As D. but
5. ______ with being so busy both at work and at home, she became increasingly tired and bad–tempered.
A. How B. What C. Which D. Where
6. The President resigned; the whiff of scandal remained ______.
A. otherwise B. Therefore C. Immediately D. nevertheless
7. Thank you very much. I haven't been to ________ party for ages.
A. a so enjoyable B. the so enjoyable
C. so enjoyable a D. so enjoyable
8. Capital punishment was done in Britain _________ nearly half a century ago.
A. out for B. off by C. away with D. over from
9. If you can win his attention _______ for you.
A. the so much better B. the better so much
C. so much the better D. so the much better
10. Try as I _________, I couldn't turn the key.
A. could B. Might C. Should D. would
11. He escaped by __________.
A. a hair's breadth B. the hair's breadth
C. the breadth of a hair D. a breadth of a hair
12. He crept in ________ his parents should wake up.
A. unless B. lest C. Otherwise D. whereby
13. In such a plight ________ that we had no choice but to radio for help.
A. we found ourselves B. we ourselves found
C. did we find ourselves D. did we ourselves find
14. __________, I still was able to get to the top of the mountain.
A. Unfit as I was B. Even though unfit
C. Much as I'm unfit D. while ever out of condition
15. It ______ to me whether we meet them or not.
A. makes no difference B. is not a difference
C. is indifferent makes D. not a difference
16. I can meet you at Central Station. Will ______?
A. convenient for you B. that convenient
C. that be convenient D. you be convenient
17. He hurt his leg ______ in order to miss the exam.
A. at purpose B. for purpose C. in purpose D. on purpose
18. ______ the hotel rooms are reserved throughout peak season.
A. Almost B. Almost of C. Almost all of D. Most of all

19. _____ I like to do something completely spontaneous.

A. every so often B. every often so C. very so often D. very often so

20. For my _______ of mind, promise you'll wear a life jacket in the boat.

A. satisfaction B. contentment C. peace D. calmness

III. READING COMPREHENSION

__Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.__

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of earth's history called the Mesozoic Era, which is also known as the Age of Reptiles. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, never to re–emerge.

The word "dinosaurs" come from two Greek words meaning "terrible lizard". Dinosaurs were not lizards, but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest ones weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern–day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaur and tyrannosaurus rex, reach 80 to 90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however; some were actually not larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaurs to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth's climate. It is believed that temperatures dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too chilly for dinosaurs. In contrast, other species having protection, such as the mammals and birds, were able to survive.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

A. The History of Earth B. Earth's Largest Reptiles
C. The Metabolism of Dinosaurs D. The Domination of the Land

2. It can be inferred form the passage that the Age of Reptiles lasted about

A. 135 million years B. 200 million years
C. 80 million years D. 65 million years

3. In line 5, the author use the phrase "never to re–emerge" to indicate that the dinosaurs

A. went into hiding B. became extinct
C. lost their way D. never died out

4. According to the passage, what is true about the size of dinosaurs?

A. It was rather uniform
B. It guaranteed their survival

C. it made them the largest creature ever on earth
D. It varied quite greatly

5. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

A. the ability of mammals to survive
B. other changes in the climate
C. another theory about the disappearance of dinosaurs
D. the protection of other species

__Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.__

EXAM ADVICE

In Part Three of the Speaking Section you work together with a partner. You have to do a (1) ––– task which usually (2) –––––– about 3 minutes. One possible task is 'problem (3) –––––––,' which means you have to look at some (4) –––––– information and then (5) ––––––– the problem with your partner. You may be shown photos, drawings, diagrams, maps, plans, advertisements or computer graphics and it is (6) –––––– that you study them carefully. If necessary, check you know exactly what to do by (7) –––––– asking the examiner to (8) –––––––– the instructions or make them clearer.

While you doing the task, the examiner will probably say very (9) –––––– and you should ask your partner questions and make (10) ––––––– if he or she is not saying much. If either of you have any real difficulties the examiner may decide to step in and (11) –––––––. Normally, however, you will find plenty to say, which helps the (12) –––––––– to give you a fair mark. This mark depends on your success in doing the task by (13) ––––––– with your partner, which includes taking (14) ––––––– in giving opinions and replying appropriately, although in the end it may be possible to 'agree to (15) ––––––––.'

1. A. single B. lonely C. unique D. once
2. A. exists B. lasts C. stays D. maintains
3. A. solving B. working C. making D. finding
4. A. optical B. obvious C. noticeable D. visual
5. A. argue B. discuss C. talk D. have
6. A. essential B. needed C. helpful D. successful
7. A. formally B. officially C. politely D. sincerely
8. A. insist B. copy C. tell D. repeat
9. A. little B. much C. few D. many
10. A. ideas B. statements C. speeches D. suggestions
11. A. complain B. help C. suggest D. fail
12. A. judge B. referee C. assessor D. observer
13. A. competing B. struggling C. opposing D. co-operating
14. A. changes B. sides C. turns D. sentences
15. A. contrast B. disagree C. argue D. object

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS

1. There was a problem with the cell phone, but I ______ it now. (fix)
2. There's nothing I like more than ________ for a brisk walk along the seashore. (go)
3. She ran, otherwise she ______ the train. (miss)
4. I'd rather ____ to the party with my parents because there was nothing interesting there. (not/invite)
5. If only it _____ differently! I had hoped to be acquitted. (conclude)
6. He wasn't responsible. He wasn't _______. (blame)
7. By the time Bernard daughter graduates, he ________. (retire)
8. I didn't answer the phone immediately, because I ________ to finish some work. (try)
9. He _______ coffee on his shirt! It makes me furious. (always/spill)
10. Police are reported _______ illegal drugs in a secret hiding place in the star's home. (find)

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

✍ ***Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition.***

1. You should always check the sell ________ date of things you buy in the supermarket.
2. I take great exception ________ the implication that I was not telling the truth.
3. He gave her a cheque _____ a lot of money.
4. Let's drive today. I think the bus drivers are ______ strike.
5. She was annoyed with Angela _______ ignoring their agreement.

✍ ***Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb.***

6. Politicians frequently _________ a lot of criticism.
7. We'll have to _________ the options before coming to a decision.
8. I think a couple of coffees will _________ the meal nicely.
9. Paloma will have to _________ her antiques, because she needs the money.
10. As darkness fell, there was nothing for it but to _________ the nearest village.

III. WORD FORMS

✍ ***Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.***

1. Craig's old jacket was so ________ that he had to buy a new one. (WEAR)
2. 'This is not a good essay,' said the lecturer. 'I find your arguments _____'. (CONVINCE)
3. He felt very................ when he saw he had failed the exam again. (COURAGE)
4. In winter it is important for farmers to provide food and _____ for their animals. (WARM)
5. _____ are doing their best to make people aware of the danger of air pollution. (ENVIRONMENT)

6. _____ is one of the qualities required of a social worker. (FLEXIBLE)
7. Leonardo Da Vince was a _____ story of an artist and scientist. (SUCCEED)
8. Freedom of ________ is one of the fundamental rights. (SPEAK)
9. Visitors said that the ___ of the people in Vietnam was most unforgettable. (HOSPITABLE)
10. How much does _________ of this club cost? (MEMBER)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✍ ***The following passage contains ten mistakes. Identify and correct them.***

For people who like to keep poultries, ducks offer certain advantages over hens. Ducks are immune with some common diseases found on hens and are more vulnerable to others. Some breeds of duck produce bigger eggs than hens. In addition, ducks lay eggs over a long season than hens do.

Poultry keepers with gardens have less to worry about if they keep ducks other than hens because the former are less apt to dig up plants and destruct roots. While both hens or ducks benefit the garden by eating pests, hens are known to damage herb and grass beds. Ducks, on the one hand, will search for insects and snails more carefully. Only very delicate plants are at risk from the broad, wetted feet of ducks.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ ***Complete the passage by putting one word in each space. (Do not use contractions — they count as two words.)***

THE CUCKOO ROLLER OF MADAGASCAR

This bird is about the same size as the European roller, and has many features in common 1) ________ its near relatives. 2) ________ the European family, however, the cuckoo roller can reverse its outer toes, 3) ________ it to perch by gripping a branch with two toes forward and two back. Its eating habits are also quite different. 4) ________ nearly all other rollers take food on the wing or pluck reptiles or large insects from the ground, the cuckoo roller stays high up in the forest canopy, 5) ________ on caterpillars, stick insects and, most important of all, chameleons.

Subtly blending its colours to the forest backcloth, and 6) ________ leaving the safety of the branches except to cross from one tree to another, the chameleon is an elusive prey. Even on open ground, 7) ________ myriad dangers it normally avoids, the chameleon's slow, swaying walk makes it difficult to see against the leaves. 8) ________ good is its camouflage that the cuckoo roller has to put up with long periods of watching and waiting, 9) ________ a tell–tale movement betrays its victim's presence. At least, experts assume this is what happens, because despite the fact that this bird is widespread throughout Madagascar, 10) ________ observer has yet seen it in the process of catching its prey.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

✍ ***Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.***

1. Despite Jack's strange clothes, everybody ignored him.
Nobody took...

2. He threatened the officers with violence.
He made..

3. You must not communicate in any way with anyone involved in this case.
You must have..

4. Many people were severely critical of the proposals for the new motorway.
There was..

5. Simon had not expected that he would feel so weak after the operation.
The operation left..

6. There's no need to be so upset about the result.
Shed...

7. I'd be grateful if you could have a look at these figures.
Cast...

8. Although he is young, there are several ministers even younger than him.
Means...

9. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean.
Trouble...

10. Jane is very likely to be promoted.
Stands....

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH - TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5 pts)

1. A. financial B. intellectual C. preferential D. potential
2. A. whistle B. little C. gentle D. battle
3. A. rather B. sacrifice C. hard D. farther
4. A. bathing B. method C. bathroom D. width
5. A. literacy B. marathon C. association D. announce

B. Stress: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. ((5 pts)

6. A. machine B. composer C. champion D. research
7. A. status B. worldwide C. belief D. equal

8. A. position B. believe C. consider D. European
9. A. recognition B. opportunity C. society D. sympathetic
10. A. marriage B. neglect C. without D. contact

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

✍ ***Choose the best option for each blank.***

1. The disappearance of one or several species may............. the loss of biodiversity.
A. result in B. result from C. result to D. result

2. I am............ the habit of reading in bed.
A. in B. on C. of D. from

3. Not only.....................to speak to him, but she also vowed never to see him again.
A. she refused B. did she refuse
C. she did refuse D. when she refused

4. To be..........., I couldn't understand what he was getting at.
A. shy B. humble C. cowardly D. honest

5. .... little we may like it, old age comes to most of us.
A. Despite B. However C. So D. As

6. Arthur assured me that he was going to come, but he hasn't............... yet.
A. turned in B. turned up C. turned round D. turned on

7. Mario has now.......... to the point where his English is almost fluent.
A. arrived B. approached C. advanced D. reached

8. You cannot see the doctor.................. you have made an appointment with him.
A. even B. unless C. however D. without

9. George took............. of the fine weather to a day's work in his garden.
A. chance B. interest C. advantage D. charge

10. It was not until she arrived in class............ she had forgotten her book,
A. and she realized B. when she realized
C. did she realize D. that she realized

11. She should have been here but she's gone........... flu.
A. through with B. down with C. back on D. down by

12. He's a very difficult person to......... with.
A. deal B. do C. get D. treat

13. She's.......... kind a person that she can never say no to anyone.
A. so B. quite C. very D. such

14. He's been teaching music for years, but he hasn't got any..........
A. examinations B. experience
C. knowledge D. qualifications

15. *"Can you explain it in another way?" she said.*

A. She asked him if he can explain it in another way.

B. She asked him to explain it in a different way.

C. She asked him whether he could explain another way to it.

D. She asked him could he explain it again.

16. *Tom regrets to say that he has left the tickets at home.*

A. Tom regrets leaving the tickets at home.

B. Tom was sorry that he has left the tickets at home.

C. Tom wishes he hadn't left the tickets at home.

D. Tom regrets to leave the tickets at home.

17. *Larry's brother used to let him drive his car at weekends.*

A. Larry's brother never let him drive his car at weekends.

B. Larry is no longer allowed to use his brother's car at weekends.

C. Larry is allowed to use his brother's car at weekends.

D. Larry is used to driving his brother's car at weekends.

18. *You should have persuaded him to change his mind.*

A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.

B. You should persuade him to change his mind.

C. You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

D. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.

19. *I wish I had studied harder last night.*

A. I wish to study harder last night.

B. I didn't study last night.

C. I didn't study hard enough last night.

D. I had studied harder than I used to.

20. *It would have been better if he had told us his new address.*

A. He might have told us his new address.

B. He should have told us his new address.

C. He must have told us his new address.

D. It doesn't matter that he didn't tell us his new address.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ Reading 1. (10 pts)

The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend on a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant (that is, rural or urban);the type of restaurant (that is, informal or formal); and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly, while other standards apply almost everywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly **it** simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is in appropriate to do the same in a more **luxurious** setting. And, if you are eating in a **rustic** setting, it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but is you are in a **sophisticated** urban restaurant, this behaviour would demonstrate a lack of **manners**. It is **safe to say**, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely draw from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

1. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

A. Rules of etiquette

B. Instruction in proper etiquette

C. The importance of good manners

D. Variable and universal standards of etiquette

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

A. Tucking a napkin in your shirt

B. Not throwing food on the floor

C. Reading a magazine at a coffee shop

D. Eating in rustic settings

3. What does the word '**it**' in the passage refer to?

A. Learning the proper etiquette   B. Clear instruction

C. Knowing the type of restaurant   D. Sensitivity

4. Which of the following could best replace the word '**luxurious**' in the passage?

A. lurid   B. austere   C. elegant   D. romantic

5. Which of the following words is most similar to the meaning of '**rustic**' in the passage?

A. agricultural   B. ancient

C. unsophisticated   D. urban

6. The word '**sophisticated**' in the passage could be best replaced by:

A. expensive   B. cultured   C. famous   D. exclusive

7. The word '**manners**' in the passage could best be replaced by:

A. experience   B. character   C. ceremony   D. tact

8. The writer uses the phrase '**safe to say**' in the passage in order to .demonstrate that the idea is:

A. somewhat innocent   B. quite certain

C. very clever   D. commonly reported

9. The word '**indiscriminately**' in the passage could best be replaced by :

A. randomly   B. angrily   C. noisily   D. destructively

10. What is the writer's main purpose in this passage?

A. To assist people in learning sophisticated manners.

B. To describe variations in restaurant manners.

C. To simplify rules of restaurant etiquette.

D. To compare sophisticated and rustic restaurants.

Reading 2. (10 pts)

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction makes it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen–acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber of the Pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west–an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events– past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

1. What has research of the base revealed?

A. There are cracks in the foundation

B. Tomb robbers have stolen the Pharaoh's body.

C. The lines represent important events.

D. A superior race of people built it.

2. Extraterrestrial beings are........................

A. very strong workers | B. astronomers in the ancient times.

C. researchers in Egyptology | D. living beings from other planets.

3. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?

A. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.

B. To permit the high priests to pray at night.

C. To enable the Pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.

D. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the Pharaoh.

4. The word **feat** in the first passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. accomplishment | B. Appendage

C. festivity | D. structure

5. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?

A. Architects' plans for the hidden passages

B. Pathways of the great solar bodies

C. Astrological computations

D. Dates of important events taking place throughout time

6. In the second passage, the word **'prophesied'** is closest in meaning to........

A. affiliated | B. precipitated | C. terminated | D. foretold

7. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid

B. Problems with the construction of the Great Pyramid

C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza

D. Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops

8. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?

A. Observation of the celestial bodies | B. Advanced technology

C. Advanced tools of measurement | D. Knowledge of the earth's surface

9. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?

A. As a solar observatory | B. As a religious temple

C. As a tomb for the Pharaoh | D. As an engineering feat

10. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?

A. It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.

B. It was selected of the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops

C. It was built by a super race

D. It is very old.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (1).............country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had (2)............. But after a few days I soon got used to (3)...............there. The people were very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village with water. The well was a long walk (4)..........., and the women used to spend a long time every day (5)...............heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organization and arranged to

(6)............some pipes delivered. We built a simple pipeline and a pump, and it worked first time. It wasn't perfect there were a few (7)..............., but it made a great difference to the villagers, (8)...........had never had running water before. And not (9)...........did we have running water, but in the evenings it was hot, because the pipe had been (10).............in the sun all day.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. I would recommend it to anyone who was planning to work for a charity.

1. A. rich B. well–paid C. comfortable D. luxurious
2. A. felt B. planned C. found D. expected
3. A. live B. lived C. living D. lives
4. A. away B. from C. away from D. far
5. A. fetching B. wearing C. carrying D. holding
6. A. make B. let C. have D. allow
7. A. breaks B. leaks C. splits D. punctures
8. A. which B. that C. they D. who
9. A. hardly B. scarcely C. only D. also
10. A. lied B. lay C. laying D. lying

PART B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

1. I'll return the book to Jim the next time I.........................(see) him.
2. By the time I go to bed tonight, I...........................(write) more than ten pages of the novel.
3. But for their support we..........................(not, overcome) the problem.
4. The issue is going to........................(decide) by the voters.
5. .... I.....................(know) the truth, I'd have told you.
6. She'd rather you...................(not postpone) the plan.
7. It.......................(recommend) that all luggage.....................(bear) a personal label.
8. I saw Lan...................(enter) the hall at that time, and she seemed .... (be) nervous.

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. The man complained.............his boss..............the old machines.
2. The volunteers helped the villagers............farming work during their stay.
3. ....arriving at the camp site they looked really excited.
4. The parents used to blame the children's weaknesses.................the school.
5. My uncle was given the award.................recognition of his services to the factory.
6. His collection with a variety................ stamps is housed in the museum.
7. The boy came across the toys.................chance.

8. There was nothing to be said in answer.............such big mistakes.
9. We often have two days.................after the first term.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

✍ ***Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap.***

Helen had always dreamed of becoming a (1)................ woman, and imagined living in a (2).................mansion, and how her friends would praise her (3)................when she gave them expensive presents. In reality, she was usually hard up. She had some (4)...................and a small life (5)..................., but her antique shop was not really very (6)....................Every time she took money out of the bank, the (7).................checked her account, and told her how little there was in it! Helen had taken out a (8)....................a month before. How could she repay it? Then one day she noticed an old painting in her shop. She had thought it was (9)..............but as she brushed away the dust, she saw the (10).................at the bottom. It said 'Renoir'! She was rich at last!

1. WEALTH
2. LUXURY
3. ENEROUS
4. SAVE
5. INSURE
6. PROFIT
7. CASH
8. LEND
9. WORTH
10. SIGN

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

✍ ***Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.***

1. A football match (A) begins (B) with the ball (C) kicking forwards from a spot (D)in the centre of the field.
2. Liquids take (A) the shape of any container (B) where (C) they are (D) placed in.
3. Their (A) refuse (B) to helpus (C) to find the solution (D) to our job made us unhappy.
4. Not only (A) his parents but also his siter (B) advise him (C) to study harder (D) for the next exams.
5. They had a discussion (A) about (B) training not only the new employees but also (C) giving them (D) some challenges."?
6. It was the police (A) that (B) were questioned the man (C) a lot (D) about the cause of the fire yesterday.?
7. Jogging (A) neither require a lot of (B) practice nor (C) costs much, (D) is it.?
8. Sally complained (A) about (B) Ann's (C) borrowed her clothes without asking (D) her first.
9. Can you (A) tell us the place (B) to be stayed (C) in the village (D) for our volunteer work?
10. (A) Give care and comfort (B) to (C) the poorand sick (D) is our happiness.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

✍ ***Fill in the blank with one word.***

Perhaps the greatest value of biodiversity is yet unknown. Scientists have discovered and named only 1.75 million species–less than 20 percent of those (1)..................to exist. And of those identified, only a (2)..................have been examined for potential medicinal, agricultural, or (3)..................value. Much of the Earth's great biodiversity is (4)..................disappearing, even before we know what is missing. Most biologist agree that life on the earth is now(5)..................with the most severe extinction episode since the event that drove the dinosaurs to (6)..................65 million years ago. Species of plants, animals, fungi, and microscopic organisms such as (7)..................are being lost at alarming rates–so many, in fact, that bilogists estimate that three (8)..................go extinct every hour. Scientists around the (9)..................are cataloging and studying global biodiversity in hopes that they might (10)..................understand it, or at least show the rate of loss.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

✍ **Part 1: Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the one given, using the word given in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way.**

1. I don't feel like going to the party. MOOD

....

2. With five children to look after, her aunt is extremely busy. HANDS

....

3. The ships were hardly visible through the thick fog. MAKE

....

4. The acrobats performed well at the circus. GAVE

....

5. Ill health resulted in his inability to do the job. COPE

....

✍ **Part 2. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.**

1. It was a mistake to come to Madrid in July.
We should..

2. The person called John wanted to talk to you on the phone this morning.
The person who..

3. The students found some mistakes in spelling in the essay.
It was some...

4. They solved the pollution problem in the region. Otherwise, there would have been a disaster.
If...

5. Our son is looking forward to going to Disney world.
Our son is excited at...

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

✍ ***Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.***

1. A. launch B. digestion C. suggestion D. Greenwich
2. A. breathe B. thereafter C. therapy D. thus
3. A. delicate B. concentrate C. graduate D. accurate
4. A. sugar B. butcher C. stumble D. cushion
5. A. crooked B. cursed C. wicked D. joked

✍ ***Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.***

6. A. descendant B. controversy C. uranium D. ornamental
7. A. obstacle B. memorial C. prejudice D. military
8. A. cinematographer B: parliamentary C. reliability D. Paleolithic
9. A. suffocating B. enthronement C. susceptible D. telepathy
10. A. dilemma B. westernize C. officialdom D. magnificent

II. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ ***Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.***

The oceans' predators come in all shapes and sizes. For example, one of the less infamous ones is the colorful starfish, which feeds on plant life, coral, or other shellfish such as mussels for sustenance. A more bloodcurdling example, especially to human beings and most other species of fish, is the shark, though most scientists agree that only ten percent of the 450 plus species of sharks have been documented as actually attacking a human. Still, there is another predator **lurking** invisibly in the bodies of water of the world, one which poses one of the greatest threats to all species of ocean life – bacteria. **Though many types of fish are continually stalking and evading one another for survival, they all band together in an attempt to keep bacteria levels at bay in order to allow their own existence to continue.**

Bacteria play a dual role in the ecosystems of the oceans. On the one hand, they are beneficial as they stimulate plant life through food decomposition, which releases the necessary chemicals for the growth of the plant life. This is called **nutrient recycling** and helps keep the oceans alive. But, on the other hand, bacteria are a major predator for all fish because they attack fragile, weaker individuals. If they are allowed to run rampant and not kept in check, they could virtually suffocate the oceans. In water, bacteria prove to be an even greater threat than on land because, as they proliferate, they reduce the oxygen levels necessary for organisms in the oceans to live. Further, when fish populations become depleted due to factors like overfishing, microbes such as algae expand and threaten the fragile ecosystems of the ocean. Therefore, ocean predators play a critical role by thwarting bacteria growth and maintaining the oceans' equilibrium by reducing vulnerable links in the food chain.

In many ways, the balance within the oceans' ecosystems mirrors the human body. That is, all of their components must work in harmony for them to stay healthy, efficient, and alive. If one of them is missing or deficient, an entire system can be placed in jeopardy. In both the human body and the ocean, bacteria play a vital role because, at manageable levels, they aid in protecting and cleaning each system of foreign agents that can be of harm. On the other hand, if bacteria levels increase and become out of control, they can take hold of a system, overrun it, and become **debilitating**. Therefore, both oceans and the human body have a kind of custodian that maintains bacteria levels. In the human body, it is called a phagocyte. Phagocytes eat up sick, old, or dying cells, which are more prone to bacterial invasion, and thus keep the body healthy. Like in the human body, bacteria can prove fatal to the living organisms in the ocean. Like phagocytes in the human body, ocean predators work as antibacterial custodians of the seas. In essence, they are the immune system and a vital link in the food chain because they remove small, injured, or sickly fish from the ocean environment before bacteria can become too comfortable and multiply. By ridding the ocean of weaker fish, predators allow the stronger ones to multiply, making their species stronger and more resident. Without their services and with their declining numbers, bacteria will blossom to levels that will eventually overpower and kill even the strongest species of fish because of the depletion of their number one source of life, all important oxygen.

While the greatest battle in the ocean may seem on the surface to be the survival of the fittest fish, a closer look reveals something completely different: fish versus microorganism. Clearly, most living organisms in the oceans are hunters by nature, but this way of life does not merely provide a food source for a dominant species. **It** also maintains a healthy level of bacteria in an ocean's ecosystem, thus ensuring the continuation of all species of life within. Major predators are necessary, like the antibacterial cells of the human body, to keep this delicate balance in synch. If their numbers continue to decline and humans ignore their vital role in the ocean, dire consequences will definitely result.

11. *The word* **lurking** *in the passage is closest in meaning to*

A. attacking B. increasing C. waiting D. approaching

12. *According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of ocean predators?*

A. The shark is the deadliest one for all other kinds of life in the oceans.

B. One of the most threatening to all fish populations is bacteria.

C. Starfish do little damage to the population of mussels and shellfish.

D. Most of the killers that hide in the oceans are unknown to humans.

13. *Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about bacteria?*

A. They can be extremely detrimental to fish if their numbers increase.

B. They are able to feed off themselves when other food sources are limited.

C. They stimulate plant life, which in turn releases oxygen into the water.

D. They present themselves in numerous shapes and forms as well as colors.

14. *The author discusses* **nutrient recycling** *in paragraph 2 in order to*

A. show how bacteria act similarly in the ocean and the human body

B. explain the different roles of nutrients and oxygen for species of fish

C. indicate that bacteria do have a positive impact in the oceans

D. note how chemicals from bacteria are able to stimulate plant growth

15. *Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.*

A. Evasion tactics help fish escape from the threats posed by an increasing number of bacteria.

B. Various species of fish prey upon one another in order to lower bacteria levels in the ocean.

C. High bacteria levels in the ocean help most species of fish to survive by providing them with food.

D. Rivals or not, all fish help one another survive by preventing bacteria from proliferating

16. *The word* **thwarting** *in the passage is closest in meaning to*

A. encouraging B. preventing C. slowing D. sustaining

17. *According to paragraph 2, bacteria are dangerous to ocean life because*

A. they have the capability to attack both strong and weaker fish

B. they could monopolize the critical breathable gas in the ocean

C. they get rid of vulnerable links, like dying fish, in the food chain

D. they blossom out of control when overfishing becomes dominant

18. *The word* **debilitating** *in the passage is closest in meaning to*

A. stimulating B. hindering C. elevating B. weakening

19. *The author's description of phagocytes mentions all of the following EXCEPT:*

A. They rid the human body of potentially dangerous organisms.

B. They act in a similar manner as the predators of the ocean.

C. They dispose of bacteria to make weakened cells revive.

D. They are cleaning agents in humans to maintain bacteria levels.

20. *The word **it** in the passage refers to*

A. nature B. way of life

C. food source D. dominant species

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

The United States government is currently taking a serious look at the moon and Mars as potential places for future human settlement for number of reasons. First, they could be a future source of natural resources desperately needed on Earth. Second, the moon could serve as a training ground or a kind of stepping stone for later journeys to Mars. Therefore, the moon is already on NASA's docket for further exploration within the next couple of decades, which, at least to some experts, is completely unnecessary mainly due to the needless risks involved. With

Mars **looming** as the eventual long–term goal, serious questions exist as to whether the dangers and difficulties of a lunar settlement are too extreme and unnecessary. The moon's relatively harsh environment and the greater potential of natural resources on Mars are major reasons that make lunar settlements too great a liability and why the moon should be bypassed.

One major reason a lunar settlement is too hazardous is the contrast between the **environment** of the moon and the red planet. Numerous scientists believe the moon is too difficult for human settlement as compared to Mars. The fact that the moon has no atmosphere poses the greatest threat to human beings. Atmosphere is crucial because it protects humans and all other life from continuous bombardment cosmic radiation caused by sources such as the sun. This radiation is especially dangerous to humans because **it** increases the risk of cancer and can negatively alter and mutate DNA. On the other hand, while Mars's atmosphere is significantly thinner than Earth's, at least it has one and would create some sort of protective barrier for humans.

Another important characteristic necessary for **sustainable** human settlement is water, of which the moon is believed to have none. If lunar settlements are to be successful, water will be a key component and must be brought with the colonists and continually supplied by further expeditions from Earth, which means they will have a limited capacity of it. Conversely, Mars contains vast quantities of water ice, dry ice, and also snow. There is also ample evidence that water once existed at the surface of Mars and might return in the future if the planet warms.

With increased technological advances in conversion capabilities, the potential for settlers to remain on Mars indefinitely by being increasingly self – sufficient makes Mars a much more attractive goal as a space colony than the moon.

Future colonists will not only benefit from potential water sources on Mars; the planet is also rich in other basic elements vital to sustained life. These resources include nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen. Mars also contains many minerals that contain iron, silicon, and magnesium, which can be used in productive ways. For example, silicon can be used to make solar cells to store energy and create electricity. Hydrogen can be extracted from water sources and used as fuel. Moreover, it can be combined with nitrogen to form **fertilizing** materials necessary to a sustainable colony. Due to these factors, Mars would be a more successful candidate for exploration and settlement because it contains the basic resources necessary for humans to survive more independently of aid from Earth than they would on the moon.

Clearly, any future settlements on Mars or the moon will be monumental efforts for the space agencies and astronauts involved. The expenses incurred will be extreme and are a further reason why plans and implementation should focus on the project, which has the greater potential of long–term success. While the moon may serve as a temporary training ground for Mars, it could end up becoming a major diversion from Mars and place humans in too great a risk with too little benefit. Because the environment of Mars is more similar to that of Earth and it contains important resources necessary to sustain life, it should be the one and only option for any kind of long–term human settlement. Furthermore, the moon has been eclipsed by mankind, and it is only natural that Mars be the next step for space exploration. Finally, the habitation of Mars would not only be a milestone in space but also an excellent opportunity for mankind to redeem itself from past exploits on Earth and preserve and make the best use of the natural resources Mars has to offer.

21. *According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of space settlements?*

A. They should have already been instigated by NASA many years ago.

B. They must first incorporate the moon as a practice arena for Mars exploration.

C. They could prove to be a last resort for gaining life–sustaining supplies.

D. Their danger cannot be justified due to the risk to human life and high cost.

22. *The word **looming** in the passage is closest in meaning to*

A. expanding B. competing

C. waiting D. emerging.

23. *The author discusses **environment** in paragraph 2 in order to*

A. justify why the moon is a more practical place than Mars for human settlement

B. express the notion that Mars poses less life–threatening hazards than the moon

C. propose that cosmic radiation would have little effect on the lunar colonists

D. indicate that lunar settlements are futile because the moon has no atmosphere

24. *The word **it** in the passage refers to*
A. atmosphere B. life C. bombardment D. radiation

25. *According to paragraph 2, the atmosphere on Mars would*
A. change the genetic makeup of humans and cause their DNA to change and mutate
B. protect humans completely from harmful cosmic radiation coming from space
C. cause humans to be more openly exposed to potentially fatal illnesses
D. give human colonists a safety shield against dangerous cosmic effects

26. *The word **sustainable** in the passage is closest in meaning to*
A. verifiable B. endurable C. insatiable D. unexceptional

27. *What can be inferred about water sources on Mars?*
A. They exist in liquid form below the surface and ice at the immediate surface.
B. They are not present at the moment though they probably once were.
C. They will be easily converted into liquid forms necessary for life.
D. They are not known to be present in a fluid state above or below the surface.

28. *According to paragraph 4, what is true about the mineral content of Mars?*
A. The planet lacks the fundamental elements of carbon and nitrogen.
B. Most are in their rawest forms and cannot be utilized completely.
C. Some will help future colonists create their own sources of energy.
D. Their levels do not reach the magnitude of those found on the moon.

29. *The word **fertilizing** in the passage is closest in meaning to*
A. nourishing B. exhausting C. suffocating D. saturating

30. *The author of the passage implies that future space exploration*
A. will look past Mars and include other planets within its parameters
B. needs to move ahead to new frontiers instead of going back to old ones
C. is in its infancy and will require a fresh vision from scientists for it to succeed
D. does not make sense if humans only wish to search for alien life forms

III. GUIDED CLOZE

✍ ***Read the following passage and choose the best option that best complete the blanks.***

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into...........(31) the fact that only a few of them manage to attain immortality and everlasting fame. And once they reach their...........(32) and display their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that their brilliant careers won't last for ever. They live under a constant pressure of being...........(33) and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more accomplished. For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are... (34) great concern to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to voice their protest against any policy unresponsive to their demand........ (35) the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to........... (36) a solid education, even at university level. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well–paid jobs.........(37) their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been devised by the schools priding themselves........ (38) supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports clubs members achieve high academic standards or else they are debarred from partaking in certain sports events, which may lead to further disruption in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective.........(39), combining education with sports activity, the.......(40) of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

31. A. reflection B. attention C. examination D. consideration
32. A. prime B. shape C. best D. capacity
33. A. outcast B. outshone C. outstayed D. outgrown
34. A. with B. in C. at D. of
35. A. whereby B. whereas. C. whereupon D. wherein
36. A. mastering B. learning C. receiving D. attending
37. A. right away B. promptly C. barely D. once
38. A. with B. on C. for D. in
39. A. grounds B. results C. factors D. means
40. A. vision B. outlook C. image D. judgment

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

✍ **Part 1: Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct verb tenses.**

1. This time next month the snow (1. smelt)________ and skiing will be over.

2. Where are you off to with that ladder?
I (2. have)______ a look at the roof; it's leaking and I think a tile has slipped.

3. Nobody has been in this house for a month.
Nonsense! Here is last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody (3. be)________ here quite recently.

4. He set off alone a month ago and hasn't been heard of since. He (4. fall)________ into the river and been eaten by crocodiles.

5. It's just struck midnight. It's high time we (5. leave) ________.

6. Can I take your best umbrella?
I'd rather you (6. take)________ the other one.

7. If I continue with my diet I (7. lose)______________10 kilos by the end of the month.

8. The last time I went sailing with friends the boat ______________(8. sink) in a gale. Luckily I (9. not invite) ______________again since then.

9. According to yesterday's newspapers, astronomers in Australia (10. discover) ______________a planet in a galaxy close to our own.

✍ **Part 2: Read the paragraph and give the correct verb tenses and forms for the verbs in the brackets.**

The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. (11. just have)______________ an operation. The mummy is that of Shepenmut who (12. be) once a singer in the Temple of Thebes. As there were strange marks on the X-ray plates taken care of the mummy, doctors (13. try) ______________to find out whether the woman died of rare disease. The only way (14. do) ______________ this was to operate. The operation which (15. last)______________ for over four hours proved (16. be)______________ very difficult because of hard resin which covered the skin. The doctor removed a section of the mummy and sent it to a laboratory. They also found something which the X-ray plates (17. not show)______________: a small wax figure of the god Duamutef. This god which (18. have) ______________ the head of a cow was normally placed inside a mummy. The doctors have not yet decided how the woman died. They feared that the mummy (19. fall)______________to piece when they cut it open, but fortunately this has not happened. The mummy successfully (20. survive)______________ the operation.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Part 1: Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial

1. Long skirts are.......................at the moment.
2. Stop harping.......................your past success.
3. Can you run.......................this picture for me?
4. They sold the house....................in auction.
5. She really goes...................reading intelligent books.
6. I met him at the party and he asked..................you.
7. People's chances of getting jobs vary..................whether they live in the North or the South.
8. John has grown................his habit of playing truant.
9. He rang..................before I could ask his name.
10. Many soldiers are...................attendance.............him.

✍ **Part 2: Fill in each blank with a suitable PREPOSITION. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage.**

Here is a wonderful opportunity (11) ____________a moderate cost to visit the truly remarkable island (12) ____________Cuba. We have reserved rooms at some of the finest hotels (13) ____________periods of 7 and 14 nights. You may divide your time (14) ____________relaxing and exploring this beautiful country (15) ____________taking advantage of our extensive excursion programme. The diversity of such a small country is amazing and, as it is set (16) ____________the warm waters of the Caribbean, it is reputed to have one of the most pleasant climates in the world. Cuba, being so small, is not only an ideal country to tour, but is also a place where visitors can relax and unwind (17) ____________exotic surroundings. Not only has nature endowed Cuba (18) ____________a magnificent coast and some fine sandy beaches, but there are also extensive facilities near them. Most beaches are close to important sites such as the national parks (19) ____________their abundant wildlife, flora and fauna. Because the south of the island is blessed (20) ____________being the driest region in the country most hotels are situated here. Rain is however inevitable in the North from December to July.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✍ PASSAGE 1

The Taj Mahal in India, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, was built by Shah Jehan as a (1).......................... for his beloved wife over three hundred years ago. More than 20,000 men from all over Asia worked on the building and it took them 17 years to (2).......................... it. The building rests on a platform of red sandstone. Four slender white towers stand at the corners of the terrace. From the centre of the building rises a large dome, around which there are four (3).............. domes. The building, which is (4)........................ of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble, has eight sides and many open arches. Just inside the outer walls is an open corridor, from which visitors can look through carved marble screens to a central room, below which the bodies of Sha Jehan and his wife lie in a tomb.

A beautiful garden (5).......................... the Taj Mahal with lots of green trees making the (6).......................... look even whiter. In front of the main entrance to the building, there is a long, narrow pool. If we look in this pool, we can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in the (7)..................... from water. Many people say that it is most beautiful (8)...................... moonlight. When the moon is full, hundreds of people come to (9)........................ its soft silver radiance and spend the night beside the pool. When the morning comes and the Taj Mahal turns from silver to gold in the early (10).........................., they leave and will

PASSAGE 2

Since about the end of World War Two, technology has advanced rapidly. These advances in agriculture, transportation and industry have (11).................................. our way of life. Unfortunately, these advances have also (12).................................. our environment.

The most (13).................................. example of a useful technological advance is, of course, the car. Cars have changed the way we live and added to our convenience and comfort. They do, (14)...................................., pollute the atmosphere. Measures are finally being taken to (15).............................. the pollutants produced by car. Now lead is being (16).......................... from gasoline and catalytic converters are (17)........................ in modern cars to remove pollutants produced by the engines.

Another example of a common product of modern technology that (18)................ to environmental pollution is plastics. Plastics cause pollution when they are manufactured because a great deal of electricity is needed in their production. They are also a problem to (19)......................because they will not biodegrade and they cannot be (20)....................... in the soil.

IV. WORD FORMS

Part 1. The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

1. I don't think Tom's been getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are terribly.............. (BLOOD)
2. English is a............................easy language for Swedes to learn. (COMPARE)
3. Now, don't tell anyone else what I've just told you. Remember, it's .... (CONFIDE)
4. I don't think their marriage will last long. They're............................quarrelling. (CONTINUE)
5. If you think I'm going to marry you, then I'm afraid you're very much .... (TAKE)
6. The man was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to three years................ (PRISON)
7. Despite the star–studded cast, the film was only..............successful. (PART)
8. He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later .... when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)
9. The recent hurricane caused......................damage. (WIDE)
10. I've tried to advise my daughter against hitch–hiking around Europe alone, but she won't listen to me. She's so...................... (HEAD)

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

OBSESSED WITH YOUR INBOX?

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face–to–face (0) ________ (. INTERACT) and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has (11) ________ (GO) a dramatic transformation, not all for the good. Email, while (12) ________ (DOUBT) a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (13) ________ (FUNCTION) and that the address you have contains no (14) ________ (ACCURATE) has had a (15) ________ (SIGNIFY) effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and in business. For these people, the use of email has become (1) ________ (RESIST) addictive to the extent that it is (17) ________ (THREAT) their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day (18) ________ (COMPULSION) checking for email and have a (19) ________ (TEND) to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on (20) ________ (PRODUCE) is something employers are well aware of.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them, using the words given. You must not change the words in any way.

1. All the people in Japan speak Japanese. (BUT)
   ....
2. They've been arguing about the motor–way extension for years. (BONE)
   ....
3. Twenty years ago, this region produced twice as much coal as it does now. (HALVED)
   ....
4. Every possible effort was made by the orphanage to find the boy's parents. (STONE)
   ....
5. Scientists say forests are being destroyed by air pollution. (BLAME)
   ....

Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them.

6. She did not shed a tear when the story ended in tragedy.
   Not..

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

11. had been lookinf 12. had been standing 13. imagined
14. had been waiting 15. had been walking 16. was getting
17. was growing 18. did not say 19 had been waiting 20 came

II. PREPOSITION

1. up 2. over 3. in 4. in 5. behind 6. up 7. on
8. from 9. with 10. in 11. Without 12. from 13. to 14. in
15. of 16. in 17. to 18 on 19. within 20. by

III. WORD FORM

1. unreasonable 2. misundersood 3. awaken 4. sleeplessness
5. mountainous 6. reliable 7. carelessness 8. disapproval
9. applicants 10. effective 11. ashamed 12. childbearing
13. overslept 14. surprisingly 15. outlived 16. uncertainty
17. unemployment 18. carriage 19. unrepairably 20. worn

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. increased - increasing 2. particular - particularly
3. involve - involving 4. more - less
5. and - but 6. which - that
7. so - such 8. but - and
9. reducing - reduce 10. many - much

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

1. message 2. achive 3. exploit 4. Huge 5. believing
6. hand 7. informative 8. demand 9. against 10. itself

Passage 2:

11. doing 12. does 13. about 14. which 15. What
16. every/each 17. According 18. well 19. few 20. at

VI. WRITING

1. My friend talked *me into going to the party in fancy dress.*
2. We are on *very good terms with our next-door neighbors*.
3. You *must have seen the thief's face because he ran right past you.*
4. Jackson was banned *from playing for the next two matches*.
5. I wish I had paid much attention to the lecture
6. This solution is out of the question as far as we are concerned.
7. I'm going to be a fat cat when I grow up.
8. I'm never going to speak to Annie again. She made a monkey out of me in front of all my friends.
9. You'll have to pull your socks up if you want to pass your exams.
10. The full amount will have to be paid when you book.

LẦN XVII – NĂM 2011

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG - CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. C

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ **Passage 1 (10 points)**

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B

✍ **Passage 2 (10 points)**

1. A 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.B
6.D 7.C 8.A 9.B 10.D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. Were I not doing 6. (should) be presented
2. would be playing 7. to have been invited
3. has worked / has been working 8. (had) paid
4. returns 9. was told
5. won't have seen 10. had already been promised

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. away (turn sb away: bắt ai quay lại, turn (sb) back làm ai quay trở lại nơi ban đầu)
2. up with (come up with: to find or produce an answer, a sum of money, etc.; come up for)
3. along with (go along with = agree with)
4. off 5. down to
6. to (connected to sth: kết nối, connected with có liên quan tới)
7. off

8. to (be reduced to sth: to be forced into a particular state or condition, usually a worse one)
9. beyond 10. before

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. evolution 2. wilderness 3. Colonial 4. Establishments
5. Advantageously 6. Settlements 7. Plantations 8. Isolation
9. Self–sufficiency 10. accessible

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. involves → involve 6. that → than
2. functions → malfunctions 7. to put → to be put
3. about → for 8. for → into
4. judging → misjudging 9. are → is
5. impairing → impaired 10. acquaint → acquainting

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

1. getting 2. resources 3. obstacles 4. radiation 5. granted
6. expeditions 7. impact 8. supply 9. space 10. prospects

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. There being no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
2. Has anybody come to any harm in the road collision?
3. The statement boils down to making the public aware of the present situation.
4. Lisa doesn't interest Jack so much as her parents' big fortune.
5. The community sang the recently elected mayor's praises.
6. I wanted to prevent all my good work from going to waste in that way.
7. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
8. Joan had misgivings about employing such young staff.
9. The fact that they survived the accident was nothing short of a miracle, in my opinion.
10. If Mary is left to her own devices, I'm sure she'll finish the project on time.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60MS)

I. PHONOLOGY (Pronunciation and stress pattern) (10ms)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20ms)

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B
11. D 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C
16. C 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

✍ **Reading 1:**

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C
6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

✍ **Reading 2:**

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST (70MS)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

1. will have gone 2. to have completed
3. will be heading for 4. was breathing
5. has she been looking 6. Lived
7. would decorate 8. was recovering
9. was still studying 10. had been walking

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

1. out 2. through 3. away 4. Abroad
5. by 6. ashore 7. Among 8. Backward
9. Over / across 10. through

III. WORD FORMS (10ms): Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box

1. evolution 2. wilderness 3. Colonial 4. Establishments
5. Advantageously 6. settlements 7. Plantations 8. Isolation
9. Self–sufficiency 10. Accessible

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

1. (the) red–ear → red–eared 6. (very) antique → ancient
2. (is) ranked → estimated 7. (establish) them → themselves
3. (and) arrive → reach 8. (years) since → while
4. (this) staging → stage 9. (reptiles) lying → laying
5. (was) banished → banned 10. (are) unleased → released

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. sunk 2. Tragic 3. Disaster 4. Built 5. Surrounded
6. walks 7. Maiden 8. Iceberg 9. Drowned 10. shortage

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. Such is the popularity of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.
2. No matter how often I invite him for a weekend with us, he's always too busy to come.

3. He exclaimed with delight that he had passed the first exam. I congratulated him and wished him luck with the second.
4. Had it not been for the attendance/ presence/ appearance of a famous film star the party would not have been a success.
5. She gave me an implausible explanation for her behaviour.
6. Everything went according to plan during my trip to France.
7. You have hit the nail on the head.
8. He stood / kept/ held his ground against his adversary.
9. The house was dirty because no one took the trouble to keep it clean.
10. I was sorely tempted to say exactly what I thought.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÌNH ĐỊNH

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

A. 1.D 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.D
B. 1.C 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D

QUESTION 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. C
16. B 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D

QUESTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

A. 1.C 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.A
6.A 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.C
B. 1.A 2.B 3.B 4. D 5.B
6.D 7.C 8.A 9.B 10.D

QUESTION 4: GUILDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1: VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

1. had been broken 2. would never have gathered
3. was 4. will receive
5. are beginning 6. serve
7. wouldn't say, were made 8. will be expelled 9. would help

QUESTION 2: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. for 2. in 3. away 4. up 5. in
6. off 7. at 8. out 9. on 10. on

QUESTION 3: WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. governor 2. scepticism 3. impressionable
4. chaotic 5. contractual 6. indispensable
7. leadership 8. fertility 9. stoppage 10. impassable

QUESTION 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. that year → this year 2. telecommunication → telecommunications
3. modern → modernisation 4. diagnosis → diagnostic
5. superstructure → infrastructure 6. on progress → in progress
7. included → including 8. anticipates → is anticipated
9. computered → computerised 10. economical → economic

QUESTION 5: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. just/ merely/ only/ simply 2. overall/ whole 3. on
4.in 5. assists 6. however 7. body
8. first 9. other 10. both

QUESTION 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

A. 1. At a guess, there are about twenty applications for the job.
2. Promise them a reward and they will work hard.
3. Ann takes great pleasure in painting her landscapes.
4. However much you offer to pay, he'll never sell the family memorabilia.
5. Julia realized her boss got out of bed on the wrong side when he snapped at her before she had even said "good morning".

B. 1. Since she met that boy, she's been wrapped up in him.
2. My husband will go through / hit the roof when I tell him.
3. One of my guests made a quick exit from the room.
4. I can put in a good word for you to the manager; I'm a friend of his.
5. The press has poured scorn on the handlingof the matter.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỲNH MẪN ĐẠT - KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE(20ms)

1.D 6.D 11.B 16.D
2.C 7.A 12.A 17.C
3.B 8.A 13.A 18.A
4.A 9.D 14.C 19.B
5.C 10.C 15.B 20.D

III. READ THE PASSAGE AND THE QUESTIONS OR UNFINISHED SENTENCES. THEN CHOOSE THE ANSWER – A, B, C, OR D – THAT YOU THINK FITS BEST.

✍ **Reading 1**

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

✍ **Reading 2**

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

1. may have slept 2. getting 3. hadn't done
4. had been crying 5. (should) be cancelled 6. will have been
7. to be admitted 8. (should) try 9. should have gone
10. will have been waiting

II. FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE.

1. At 2. In 3. In 4. On, of. 5. Apart
6. Up with 7. On 8. In 9. To 10. At

III. WORD FORMS

1. knowingly 2. disability 3. bitterness 4. open–minded
5. nonsensical 6. benefactor 7. implicitly 8. polluters
9. deaden 10.overpriced

IV. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINE WORDS OF PHRASES A, B, C OF D, IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT.

1.C 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C
6.C 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.C

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1.almost 2.supplies 3.in addition 4.used
5.any other 6.by 7.which 8.output
9.therefore 10.affected

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. Not a great deal/ amount of damage was done/ caused to my car in/ by the collision.
2. What conclusions have you drawn/ come to from/ as a result of/ because of this experience?

3. I whiled away the time (by) looking through some magazines.
4. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.
5. That young man used to have a monkey on his back.
6. That guy was a snake in the grass.
7. He's got a frog in his throat.
8. The new science building is well under way.
9. The new musical has taken theatre audiences by storm.
10. We cannot make any definite plans at this stage.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. C 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B
11. D 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D
11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. D
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10.

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

1. had paid 6. having been told
2. was told 7. having been ordered
3. had already been promised 8. to have thought
4. were it not 9. had she known
5. would be killed 10. wouldn't have provoked

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. round 2. on 3. off 4. back 5. into
6. for 7. away 8. down/back 9. at 10. without

III. WORD FORM

1. lukewarm
2. in–depth
3. outsider
4. enslaved
5. exemplifies
6. sidelights
7. prioritize
8. hard–boiled
9. well–intentioned
10. outer–most

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

THE SAHARA MARATHON

One of the most amazed marathon races in the world is the Marathon of the Sands. It takes places every April in the Sahara Desert in the south of Morocco, a part of the world when temperatures can reach fifty degrees centigrade. The standard length of the marathon is 42.5 kilometres but this one is 240 kilometres long and spends seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and now attracts about two hundred runners, the majority of their ages range from seventeen to forty–seven. About half of them come from France and the rest to all over the world. From Britain it costs £2,500 to enter, this includes return air fares. The race is rapidly getting more and more popular despite, and perhaps because of, the harsh conditions that runners must endure. They have to carry food and something else they need for seven days in a rucksack weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In addition to this, they are given a litre and a half of water every ten kilometres. Incredibly, near all the runners finish the course. One man, Ibrahim El Joual, took part in every race from 1986 to 2004. Runners do suffer terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they lose toenails and skin peels on their foot. However, doctors are always on hand to deal with minor injuries and to make sure that runners do not push themselves too far.

Example: *amazed → amazing*

1. places → place
2. when → where
3. spends → takes
4. their → whose
5. to → from
6. this → which
7. and → or
8. something → anything
9. near → nearly
10. foot → feet

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. which
2. through
3. attachment
4. order
5. Wrong
6. mobility
7. without
8. matter
9. circumstances
10. despite

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. It was the lack / absence of (any) leadership that caused most of the problems of the committee.
2. Working as a primary school teacher calls for a great / good deal of patience these days.
3. Only by operating immediately can we save your eyesight.
4. Further information can be obtained by sending a self–addressed envelope to the above address.
5. Pauline hasn't been let in on the secret.
6. Sam was on tenterhooks, waiting to see if he had got a place in the cricket team.
7. We want to rejuvenate this project.
8. I think people who help the old, sick and homeless are the salt of the earth.
9. If you want to be a successful gardener, of course you've got green fingers.
10. This brochure has a wide array of choices.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 ms)

A. 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C

B. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. B staggered (of mind/ feeling); shattered, startled= extremely frightened
2. B. consensus Ex: Always try to keep a sense of proportion (= of the relative importance of different things)
3. B Almost all
4. C. dusk
5. B do you
6. C persistent

   a persistent offender (= a person who continues to commit crimes after they have been caught and punished)
7. B. speaking
8. C. stage bare of scenery
9. C. proportion
10. C. was its full extent realized
11. C. helping (phần cơm)
12. B. a cup of coffee
13. B. pure → Pure (a) clean and not containing any harmful substances:
14. B. but only as a dethroned exile. /'eksail/ người bị đày ải
15. A. resort (resort to sth: cậy nhờ vào; have recourse to sb/sth: trông cậy vào; exert sth (on sth/ sb); áp dụng, đưa vào sử dụng; resolve on/ upon: kiên quyết)

16. A. back
17. D. overlooks
18. C. is used to taking
19. A. mean
20. C. narrow–minded

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. READING 1

1. C. Humans and their ancestors
2. D. The artists were mostly right–handed.
3. B. portrayed
4. A. more common
5. D. the study of skulls
6. A. the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified
7. B. sides
8. C. To show that early humans were also predominantly right–handed.
9. D. fossilized hand bones
10. B. There may be a link between handedness and differences in the brain's hemispheres.

B. READING 2

1. A. summarize the prelude to the naval conflict between France and England
2. A. secondary
3. B. enemies
4. D. take control of the entire continent
5. B. in almost all of France's European offensives
6. A. guaranteed its later victory over Britain
7. D. obstacle
8. B. The British were engaged in several other wars at the time.
9. C. expected to gain an advantage by forcing Napoleon to fight defensively
10. A. calculated risk

- prelude (n) /e/ khúc dạo đầu; ancillary (a) /i/ lệ thuộc; futility (n) sự vô ích; antagonist (n) đối thủ
- dismemberment (n) sự chia cắt; impediment (n) /e/ sự trở ngại endeavor (n) /e/ sự cố gắng
- gambit (n) sự thí quân mở đường; dubious (a) /ju:/ mơ hồ

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. B. rely
2. C. expression
3. D. to
4. D. tactful
5. A. so that
6. A. psychological
7. B. whether
8. C. into
9. A. confidential
10. D. likely

Part B: WRITTEN TEST

I. Supply the suitable tense or form of the verbs in brackets. (10 ms)

1. (should) be completed
2. working
3. thanking
4. has recently been given
5. being introduced
6. has been
7. cooking
8. not to be missed
9. would burst
10. panicked

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Prepositions and phrasal verbs: (10 ms)

1. away (turn sb away: bắt ai quay lại, turn (sb) back làm ai quay trở lại nơi ban đầu)
2. up with (come up with: to find or produce an answer, a sum of money, etc.; come up for)
3. along with (go along with = agree with)
4. off
5. down to
6. to (connected to sth: kết nối, connected with có liên quan tới)
7. off
8. to(be reduced to sth: to be forced into a particular state or condition, usually a worse one)
9. beyond
10. before

III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE GIVEN WORDS

1. Upbringing
2. Determining
3. devaluation
4. Counterbalanced
5. Misadventure
6. Inaudible
7. Semi–professional
8. Overbalanced
9. tricolor
10. she–wolf

IV. FIND TEN MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM

Find ten mistakes and correct them: (10 ms)

1. who → whose
2. located → was located
3. exist → exit
4. resulted from → resulted in
5. galaxy distance → galaxy's distance
6. in 1925 → By 1925
7. conclusively → conclusive
8. twice of → twice
9. her last years → his last years
10. datum → data

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. to
2. focus
3. advocate
4. Others
5. that
6. for
7. cultural
8. universities
9. that
10. explore

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. I beg you, **from the bottom of my heart**, to spare his life.
2. **A wind of change**
3. The climber was **on the point of death when they found him.**
4. We seem **to be missing some students this morning.**
5. Those responsible **for this crime will be severely punished**.
6. I'm not **so foolish as to believe that.**
7. In case **he one day kills her, she has to run away.**
8. She was **under the impression that someone was dogging her steps**.
9. The government must be **seen to be whiter than white.**
10. **To this day**, I still don't understand why he did it

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH - PHÚ YÊN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

A. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D (1 point for each correct answer)
B. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A (1 point for each correct answer)

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE : CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE WHICH BEST COMPLETES EACH SENTENCE

1. A 2. C 3 D 4. A 5. C
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. C 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. D
16. A 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C
6. A 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. A

Reading 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

WRITTEN TEST

I. Use the correct tense / form of the verbs in brackets. (10 points)

1. had they moved 2. were 3. had seen
4. can't have locked 5. got 6. can we save
7. climbing 8. has been challenged
9. criticizing 10. wouldn't have got

II. PUT IN SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERB PARTICLES.

1.out 2. off 3.out 4. down 5. forward
6. out 7. on 8. for 9. at 10. in

III. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. undertaking 2. sensitive 3. chaotic 4. hypocrisy
5. by–pass 6. technicalities 7. uneconomical 8. inherently
9. undeniably 10. provisionally

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION.

1. C (there is) 2. C (the amount of energy) 3. C (other)
4. B (he) 5. B (is) 6. D (raise) 7. C (overnight)
8. A (is) 9. D (70 year–old) 10. A (Hardly had he)

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST.

1. However 2. just 3. which 4. either 5. completely
6. result 7. making 8. natural 9. keep 10. last

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. I am on very good terms with my bank manager.
2. Anyone can apply for a job with us irrespective of race, creed or color.
3. The directors of the company put their heads together to formulate a new scheme.
4. All his schemes ended in smoke.
5. The police left no stone unturned to trace the culprits.
6. I paid him back in his own coin.
7. You've hit the nail on the head.
8, Steady work is sure to be rewarded in the long run.
9. This puts me in mind of an amusing incident.
10. He stood / held / kept his ground against his adversary.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - QUẢNG NAM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

II. GRAMMAR–VOCABULARY

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C
16. D 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ Reading 1

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

✍ Reading 2

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES

1. must know
2. could/might have missed
3. to drink
4. will be made/have been interviewed
5. to start/ filling
6. working
7. missing
8. could have gone

II. PHRASAL VERBS

1. away 2. down 3. out 4. around 5. out
6. by 7. For 8. off 9. with 10. under

III. WORD FORMATION

1. trepasser 2. carefree 3. underpaid 4. break–ups 5. nonsense
6. literate 7. Outlived 8. equate 9. unsweetened
10. perceptive

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. other/another 2. find/feel 3. word 4. left
5. being 6. up 7. there 8. seldom/rarely
9. for/as 10. spoken

V. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. informations → information
2. personal → personel
3. totally → very
4. employers → employees
5. each → every
6. making → doing
7. put up to → put up with
8. have → make
9. hand out → hand in
10. high → much

VI. SENTENCE REWRITING

1. My brothers is in two minds about moving to live in the country.
2. There is no limit to her finding fault with those she doesn't like.
3. He was at ease in his new job.
4. Isn't it high time you greased the hinges?

5. His colleague will go to any lengths to avoid confrontation.
6. It was your /you lying about your training background that upset him.
(It was the fact that you lied about your training background that upset him)
7. Nothing is expected to go wrong at tomorrow's conference.
8. Showers are known better for you than baths.
9. No longer are the construction projects in Southampton under our control.
10. The hijackers haven't set any of the hostages free.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. 1. B. sp**ear** 2. C. dr**ou**ght 3. A. m**o**dern 4. D. w**or**ry 5. D. **wh**o
B. 1. A. millennium 2. D. appliance 3. A. control
4. B. descendant 5. C. oblivious

II.

1. C. even though 2. B. nerves 3. C. get 4. C. were
5. D. quick 6. D. Stand 7. D. singled 8. B. burst
9. A. come 10. B. glowing 11. A. broad 12. D. grasp
13. B. torn 14. A. house 15.A. by Tuesday 16. D. speaking
17. B. if I wanted 18. C. smoothly 19. D. By the time 20. D. required

III. READING 1

1. B. to praise somebody.
2. C. attracted more attention than Michel Desjoyaux.
3. D. having no sea coast.
4. B. She went to see one of her relatives.
5. A. without any help from anyone else.
6. D. She had gone to great lengths to achieve her ambition.
7. C. extremes of temperature.
8. C. able to reflect on her achievement.
9. B. has mixed feelings about the outcome of the race.
10. A. She has the power to motivate.

IV. READING 2

1. H 2. D 3. E 4. K 5. G
6. I 7. A 8. J 9. C 10. F

III.1. D mention 2. B high 3. C overwhelming 4. D flock
5. C shared 6. B bills 7. D come 8. A rates
9. D down 10. D put

B.

I. WRITTEN TEST

1. won't be cancelled 2. is always forgetting
3. ought to have arrived 4. annoyed
5. had swum 6. Eating
7. to win 8. getting
9. attacked 10. causing

II.

1. in 2. off 3. down 4. out 5. by
6. to 7. up 8. through 9. off 10. out

III.

1. antiquity 2. dominant 3. customising/izing
4. kingdom 5. kinship 6. extraordinary
7. practical 8. significance 9. Arguably
10. infinitely

IV.

1. ✓ 2. *the* 3. *on* 4. *up* 5. ✓
6. *up* 7. *on* 8. ✓ 9. *across* 10. ✓
11. *over* 12. *up* 13. *it* 14. *in* 15. ✓

V.

1. an 2. work 3. to 4. had 5. no
6. for 7. how 8. were 9. do 10. so

VI.

A. 1. Contrary **to his preconceptions / to what he thinks,** not all nurses are women.

2. **I object to being told what to** do by people I don't respect.

3. The **hotter it gets, the more water I** drink.

4. We have **nothing / very little in common with one** another.

5. Only **after a long time did the patient** recover completely from his illness.

B.

1. There is no need **to make such a song and dance** about it.

2. His tomato plants **are his pride and joy.**

3. I'm sure **this new film will appeal** to young children.

4. The final version of the report **bore no resemblance to the initial draft.**

5. She **gave an implausible** explanation.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH - ĐỒNG NAI

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. A that 2. D blank
3. A premonition 4. D but
5. B What 6. D nevertheless
7. C so enjoyable a 8. C away with
9. C so much the better 10. B might
11. A a hair's breadth 12. B lest
13. C did we find ourselves 14. A Unfit as I was
15. A makes no difference 16. C that be convenient
17. D on purpose 18. C Almost all of
19. A every so often 20. C peace

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

2. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B,C, or D) best fits each space.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C
8. D 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS

1. have fixed 2. going 3. would have missed
4. not have been invited 5. had been concluded 6. to blame
7. will have retired 8. was trying 9. is always spilling
10. to have found)

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. by 2. to 3. for 4. on 5. for
6. come in for 7. narrow down 8. round off
9. part with 10. make for

III. WORD FORMS

1. outworn 2. unconvincing 3. discouraged
4. warmth 5. environmentalists 6. flexibility
7. success 8. speech 9. hospitality
10. membership

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. poultries → poultry　2. with → to
3. more → less　4. on → in
5. long → longer　6. other → rather
7. destruct → destroy　8. or → and
9. one → other　10. wetted → webbed

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. with　2. Unlike　3. enabling/allowing
4. While/Whereas/Although　5. feeding　6. seldom/rarely/never
7. whose　8. so　9. until/before　10. no

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Nobody took any notice of Jack despite his strange clothes.
2. He made threats of violence against the officers.
3. You must have no contact/ communication with anyone involved in this case.
4. There was severe criticism (by many people) of the proposals for the new motorway.
5. The operation left Simon feeling weaker than he (had) expected.
6. There's no need to shed any tears over the result.
7. I'd be grateful if you could cast an eye over these figures.
8. Although he is young, he is by no means/ by no means is he the youngest minister.
9. The house is dirty because no one takes the trouble to keep it clean./ The reason the house is dirty is that no one takes the trouble to clean it.
10. Jane stand a good chance of being promoted.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH - ĐÀ NẴNG

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

A. Pronunciation

1. B. intellectual　2. A. whistle　3. B. sacrifice
4. A. bathing　5. B. marathon

B. Stress

6. C. champion　7. C. belief　8. D. European
9. C. society　10. A. marriage

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

1. A　2. A　3. B　4. D　5. D　6. B
7. C　8. B　9. C　10. D　11. B　12. A
13. A　14. D　15. B　16. A　17. B　18. A
19. C　20. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✍ Reading 1. (10 pts)

1. D　2. B　3. A　4. C　5. C　6. B
7. D　8. B　9. A　10. C

✍ Reading 2. (10 pts)

1. C　2. D　3. D　4. A　5. D　6. D
7. C　8. A　9. C　10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. A　2. D　3. C　4. A　5. C　6. C
7. B　8. D　9. C　10.D

PART B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

1. see　2. will have written
3. wouldn't have overcome　4.be decided
5. had I known　6. didn't postpone
7. is recommended / (should) bear　8. entering / to be

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. to – about　2. with　3. On / Upon　4. On
5. in　6. of　7. by　8. to　9. off

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. wealthy　2. luxurious　3. Generosity　4. savings　5. insurance
6. profitable　7. cashier　8. loan　9. worthless　10. signature

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. C. kicking forwards　2. B. where　3. A. refuse
4. B. advise　5. B.training not only　6. B.were questioned
7. A.neither require　8. C. borrowed
9. B. to be stayed　10. A. Give care

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. estimated　2. fraction　3. industrial　4. rapidly　5. faced
6. extinction　7. bacteria　8. species　9. World　10. better

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

✍ Part 1: Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the one given, using the word given in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way.

1. I'm not in the mood for the party / I'm in no mood for going (to go) the party.
2. With five children to look after, her aunt has a lot on her hands / has her hands full.

3. You could hardly make out the ships through the thick fog.
4. The acrobats gave a good performance at the circus.
5. He was unable to cope with the job because of his ill health.

Part 2. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. We shouldn't have come to Madrid in July.
2. The person who is called John wanted to talk to you on the phone this morning.
3. It was some mistakes in spelling that were found in the essay by the students / that the students found in the essay.
4. If they hadn't solved the pollution problem in the region, there would have been a disaster./ If the pollution problem in the region hadn't been solved, there would...
5. Our son is excited at the thought of going to Disney world.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUANG TRUNG - BÌNH PHƯỚC

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1.D.	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.D
6. D	7.B	8.B	9.A	10.B

II. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C	12.B	13.A	14.C	15.D
16.B	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.B
21.C	22.D	23.B	24.D	25.D
26.B	27.D	28.C	29.A	30.B

III. GUIDED CLOZE

31.D	32.A	33.B	34.D	35.B
36.C	37.D	38.B	39.D	40.C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

1. will be melting	2. am going to have
3. must have been	4. may/ might have fallen
5. left	6. took
7. shall/ will have lost	8. sank
9. have not been invited	10. have discovered
11. has just had	12. was
13. have been trying	14. to do
15. lasted	16. to be
17. did not show	18. have
19. would fall	20. survived

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

1. in/out	2. on	3. off	4. by	5. in for
6. after	7. according to	8. out of	9. off	10. in–on
11. at	12. of	13. for	14. between	15. by
16. in	17. in	18. with	1 9. with	20. with

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. tomb	2. build/ finish
3. smaller	4. made
5. surrounds	6. marble
7. reflection	8. by
9. admire	10. sunrise
11. improved / changed	12. damaged / endangered / threatened
13. typical / obvious	14. however
15. reduce / limit / lessen / cut down	16. eliminated
17. installed / fixed	18. contributes
19. discard	20. absorbed

IV. WORD FORMS

1. bloodshot	2. comparatively	3.confidential	4. continually
5. mistaken	6. imprisonment	7. partially	8. disqualified
9. widespread	10. headstrong	11. undergone	12. undoubtedly
13. functional	14. inaccuracies	15. significant	16. irresistibly
17. threatening	18. compulsively	19. tendency	20. production

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. There's no one in Japan but speak Japanese.
2. The proposed motor-way extension has been a BONE of contention for years.
3. Coal production/the coal produced in this region has been halved in the last 20 years.
4. The orphanage left no stone unturned in their attempt to find the boy's parents.
5. Scientists blame air pollution for the destruction of (the) forests/According to scientists, air pollution is to blame for destroying (the) forests.
6. Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in tragedy.
7. Should terrapins survive their first year, they may live to be twenty.
8. Norman confessed to murdering Alan.
9. Neither of the lifts was working.
10. There was no question of drugs being involved, whatever the methods used to obtain the result.

VI. OPERA AND THE ENGLISH

When I told an architect friend that I was writing a brief book on opera, he asked if it would tell him 'what he was missing'. The feeling **of** that he was missing something was a step in the **exactly** right direction, but the fact that he had lived in England for 45 years without setting **his** foot in the theatre for an opera performance was a reflection on thee small part that opera plays in the lives of the majority of intelligent people in Britain. The basic appeal of opera is to the heart, **if** not the head, and the British find the outpouring of emotion and passionate melody **feel** a little embarrassing. Unlike **for** the Italians, the Germans and the French, the British have no native operatic tradition of long standing, and so **this** opera has remained a largely suspect foreign import, **which** indulged in by the rich, and condemned by intellectuals on the old premise that 'anything too silly to be said, could be sung'. Opera is not really **something** like that at all.

The half of its origins may be aristocratic, but the other half are firmly rooted in the songs, stories and dances of **such** popular entertainment through the centuries.

0. ***of*** (line 2)
1.....................
2.....................
3.....................
4.....................
5.....................
6.....................
7.....................
8.....................
9.....................
10...................

MỤC LỤC

Phần I.

ĐỀ OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4

.... 5
LẦN XIII – NĂM 2007 105
LẦN XIV – NĂM 2008 226
LẦN XV– NĂM 2009 370
LẦN XVI – NĂM 2010 561
LẦN XVII – NĂM 2011

Phần II

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4

LẦN XIII – NĂM 2007 675
LẦN XIV – NĂM 2008 695
LẦN XV – NĂM 2009 715
LẦN XVI – NĂM 2010 735
LẦN XVII – NĂM 2011 767